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FARM BILL FAILS TO MAINTAIN ITS POSITION IN WEST

Many Adherents of Vetoed Measure Now Admit It Not Wholly Sound

SAID TO CONSTITUTE SUBSIDY AS IT STOOD

Farmers Not Quite in Accord With Its Provisions—Tendency Is Away From It

The McNary-Haugen Subsidy Plan

By FRANK L. PERRIN

IX

It is assumed, though perhaps without warrant, that the provisions proposed by the McNary-Haugen bill are generally known. While it might serve some proper purpose to reproduce it in its entirety here, possibly it will be as well to discuss it in general terms, thereby saving considerable space.

It is, primarily, a subsidy plan, the funds supplying the subsidy to be raised, in the first instance, by a direct tax on certain of the principal commodities designated in the bill. This tax is referred to as an equalization fee and is to be levied, it is proposed, upon all wheat, corn, cotton, rice, swine and tobacco entering commerce, and on nothing else.

It is proposed that Congress shall delegate to a federal farm board, the members of which shall be nominated by farmers, power to fix and collect this tax or equalization fee on the products of the farm thus specified. The revenues thus derived are to be used, it is provided, to pay whatever losses may be incurred in disposing of such surplus products abroad, in maintaining higher prices upon that portion of the products of agriculture sold in domestic markets for consumption in the United States.

As in every case where a subsidy in any form is proposed it is necessary, first of all, to inquire who is to benefit by it and who, if anyone, is to be penalized or injured. It is a tolerably sound theory that subsidies, per se, are uneconomic. Therefore it has been insisted by those farmers who are not included in the category of beneficiaries of the proposed subsidy that a hardship would be imposed upon them while providing supposed benefits for the producers of the commodities which it is planned to protect.

Some Products Not Included

Attention has been called to the fact that no aid is offered to the producers of beef cattle, sheep, dairy products, potatoes, hay, fruit, vegetables, oats, barley, rye, flax, and other commodities not included among those singled out.

In his veto message to Congress returning the McNary-Haugen bill without approval, President Coolidge pointed out that the measure provided for the payment by the federal board of all losses, costs and charges of packers, millers, cotton spinners, or other processors who operate under contract with the board.

The bill contemplates, he said, that the packers may be commissioned by the Government to buy hogs enough to create a near scarcity in the United States, slaughter the hogs, sell the pork products abroad at a loss, and have their losses, costs and charges made good out of the farm taxpayers. The millers of wheat and corn, he declared, would enjoy the same unrestrained privilege. He showed that there are some 4000 millers, 1000 meat-packing plants, and about 1000

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

MODERN SUBURB FOR BEIRUT

BEIRUT (Special Correspondence)—Beirut is to have a modern suburb planned on the lines of Heliopolis, the fashionable resort near Cairo. An agreement has just been concluded between a building company and the owners of undeveloped land at Ouzahi and Bir Hassan for this work, and a water supply will be obtained from the famous Nahr-el-Kelb River. A tramway will connect the new section with Beirut city.

INDEX OF THE NEWS

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1927

Local

Lady Wintringham Interviewed..... 1
Dorchester Traffic Problem 1
Women Voters Lay Plans 4B
"Bisket" Baker's Advertisement Found 4B
Party Heads Differ on Primary 4B
Labor and Wage Bases Defined 4B
Fair Furniture Dealing Urged 5B
School Budget Issue Raised Again ... 5B
Fin Com Denies Criticism of Legion Sendoff 5B

General

Faith in Haugen Bill Dwindles..... 1
France Asks United States for Reciprocity 1
Guggenheim Fund President Talks on Aviation 1
City Manager's Job Defined 1
French Comment on New Spanish Move 3
Ramsay MacDonald Supports Locarno Protocol 3
Cosgrave Makes Final Election Plea 3
World Flight Is Abandoned..... 3
American Radio Group Meets..... 4
Labor Benefits Under Dry Act..... 4
Treasury Studying Tax Program.... 4

Financial

More Peak Prices in Stocks..... 12
New York and Boston Stock Markets 12
New York Curb Market 12
Canadian Trade Outlook Good..... 13
New York Bond Market 13

Sports

United States Defends Polo Cup..... 8
Hennessey Defeats Cochet 8
Major League Baseball 8

Features

The Sundial 5
Radio 5
World News Page 7
Architecture, Art, Theaters, Musical Events 9
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog..... 9
Sunset Stories 9
Our Young Folks' Page..... 10
The Home Forum 11
Entertaining Thoughts
What They Say 15
In Lighter Vein 15
World's Press 15
Editorials 16
Chicago—Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow (Part II) 16
Notes From Rome 16

Fast Telephone Line Brings Texas Nearer

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

A DIRECT telephone line giving permanent connection between New York and Dallas, Tex., and thus providing faster long-distance service to Dallas and other Texas cities, has just been opened, according to the New York Telephone Company.

This direct circuit makes it possible to connect a party in New York with a party in Dallas merely by connecting the two telephones to the trunk line. Hereafter Dallas will be used as a switching center for traffic to and from New York and San Antonio, Fort Worth and Wichita Falls.

HAMLIN STATUE IS UNVEILED WITH CEREMONY

Governor Brewster Makes Dedicatory Address at Bangor Celebration

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 15 (Special)—Maine joined with Bangor today in paying tribute to Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President of the United States under Abraham Lincoln, when Gov. Ralph O. Brewster delivered the address dedicating a bronze statue erected by the people of Bangor in honor of its most distinguished citizen. The statue was unveiled by Miss Louise Hamlin, a great granddaughter. His son Hannibal E. Hamlin of Ellsworth was a guest.

The city was colorfully decorated for the event, there was a parade and a United States destroyer, moored in the Penobscot River, fired a salute. The Chamber of Commerce, which sponsored the public subscription, turned the memorial over to the keeping of the city. It is erected in a parkway in the business section and looks into Kenduskeag Bridge, the main artery of traffic.

The statue is from a model by Charles E. Tefft, a native of Bangor, but now of New York, who has executed many important commissions. His portraiture of his subject was evolved after a long and careful study of all available portraits and from suggestions of many Bangor people who knew the statesman intimately, including the sculptor's father. The cloak and hat are copies from originals still preserved by the Hamlin family.

Governor Brewster

Governor Brewster spoke in part as follows:

"The rugged, homespun State of Maine was never more aptly personified than in the one whose service

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 3)

FRANCE ASKS UNITED STATES FOR RECIPROCITY

No Modified Schedule Is Offered Before Answer Is Received

PARIS, Sept. 15 (AP)—France asks the United States for reciprocity in the complete sense of the word as the only acceptable basis for a tariff treaty between the two countries.

In a note replying to American representations concerning the new French tariff schedule, the French Foreign Office today set forth the French conception of reciprocity as the condition for entering upon fruitful negotiation of a tariff treaty.

Schedules to Be Modified

Nothing less than the present high rates in force are offered until the American reply to this note shall be received. When a reply from the United States is received to the effect that the American Government is ready to start such discussions, then the French Government will substitute for the present scale a modified schedule, giving American goods considerably lower rates, but not up to the limit of those granted to countries with which France has commercial treaties, notably Germany. So far as is known, Germany was not specifically mentioned, but that was the effect of this paragraph of the French reply.

The impression in both French and American circles was that the note was simply the first step in opening what are likely to be prolonged treaty negotiations. In the Ministry of Commerce the feeling apparently was general that such an agreement would not be concluded in less than three or four months.

The note, which was not made public but was immediately cabled to Washington, was handed to Sheldon Whitehouse, American chargé d'affaires, who called at the Foreign Office by appointment. He was met by M. Arnal, a high official in the economic department, who delivered the note of three typewritten pages explaining verbally some of the features of the reply.

American Attitude

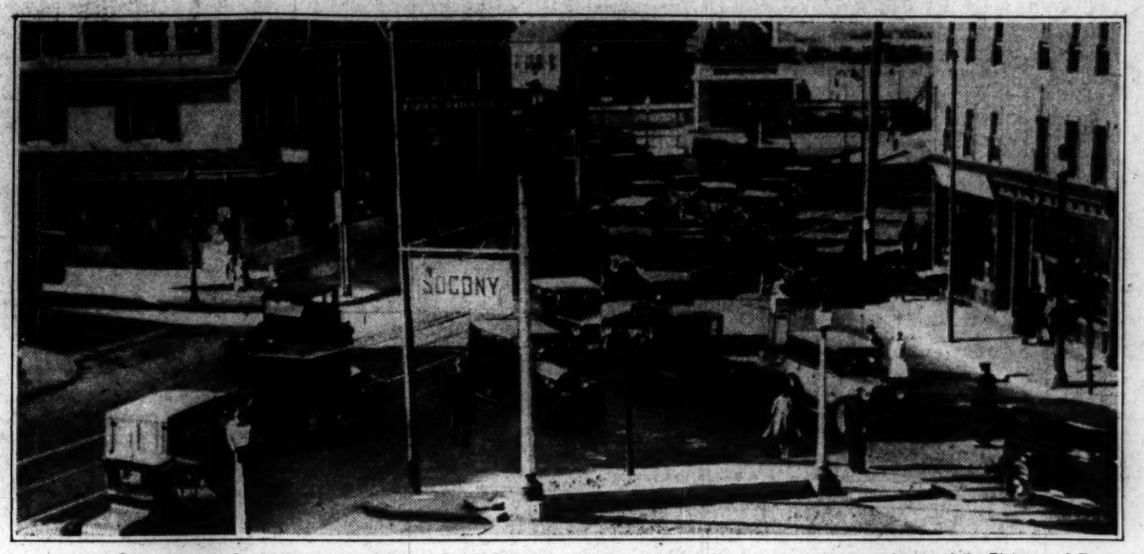
Later the American Embassy issues this communique: "As is well known, upon publication of the new French tariff, the American Embassy made representations to the Foreign Office as to the extremely onerous incidence of the new French general tariff with respect to large number of American products and requested that, pending negotiations for a commercial treaty between France and the United States, the application of these new tariff rates be suspended.

"The embassy is now in receipt of a reply from the Foreign Office, which suggests negotiation of a general commercial treaty on a different basis from that embodied in the draft treaty as submitted and, in return, envisages partial reductions on the new general tariff rates as applied to American commodities."

Served His Country as Vice-President

Statue of Hannibal Hamlin Unveiled at Bangor, Me.

Somewhat Different From Glover's Corner of Old



A View of the Area That Presents One of Boston's Most Serious Traffic Problems. Dorchester Avenue Starts at the Left Lower Corner of the Picture and Freeport Street is at the Right. Traffic is Coming Out of Hancock Street at Top Center. East Street is at Left.

"STUNT FLYING" DEPRECATED BY MR. GUGGENHEIM

Safety First, Rest Will Follow, He Says, Speaking of "Air Age"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Declaring in an interview that the world is entering upon an "air age" and that in a short period of years passenger air service in the United States will compare favorably with that of Europe, Harry F. Guggenheim, president of the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, further said that he believes development of an airplane that is controllable and maneuverable under all conditions, that has a low landing speed and retains a good high speed, and that will take off and land in comparatively restricted areas will give a tremendous impetus to commercial aviation.

"Each of these conditions," he said, "has been achieved singly, but not collectively, in practice, and it is not a long step or beyond practical possibilities, to combine them in one airplane."

Mr. Guggenheim paid a striking tribute to the pioneer airmail fliers who braved darkness, sleet and fog on long transcontinental flights, and commented on the quickening of public interest in aviation during the last few months.

Deprecates Unnecessary Risk

"However, I deprecate the wanton and unnecessary risk incurred in spectacular expeditions that have followed the epoch-making flights this summer," he continued. "Most of these 'stunts' have no more place in the development of commercial aviation that tight-rope walking over Niagara Falls has in the development of outdoor games. In developing commercial aviation, safety is the most important factor. Aviation is fundamentally sound and it can only be a question of time before we are all flying. As soon as the public is convinced that flying is safe there will be a tremendous demand for it.

"Aeronautical science has already reached the stage where it will be able to produce an airplane that will be safe, although not operated under the best conditions nor by an expert pilot. At present too much depends on the expertness of the pilot and the right general conditions. When a pilot can take an airplane up knowing that if anything does go wrong he will have as much control over it as he does over an automobile under ordinary running conditions, then we will have universal flying."

Does Not Believe in Subsidies

"The greatest inspiration that aviation brings to me is the possibilities that it offers for increasing contacts between the nations of the world and for extending the boundaries of civilization," he said.

Although passenger airplane service in the United States has not developed as it has in Europe, Mr. Guggenheim declared he believed the American policy of not subsidizing passenger air lines is economically sound and would prove most satisfactory in experience.

"In developing passenger air service we must always take into consideration too the very efficient railroad systems in the United States," he said. "Our air routes should be chosen so as to act as auxiliarie to the railroad. As aviation develops there will be greater opportunities for the use of aircraft and air routes will become more valuable. For instance, the average cruising speed of an airplane today is under 100 miles an hour. This speed will in time be increased up to 200 miles an hour with no more equipment and facilities and without inconvenience to passengers."

Discussing the "Safe-Aircraft Competition" which has just opened, and in which the fund is offering $150,000 in prizes, Mr. Guggenheim said the contest was designed to encourage invention and research along lines that would result chiefly in greater aerodynamic safety in aircraft.

Policy of Fund Outlined

When the fund was organized a careful survey was made both in the United States and abroad and a general policy adopted for the organization, he said. This general policy was to promote aeronautical engi-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

Teamwork by Four Officers Aids Glover's Corner Traffic

Dorchester Group Kept Busy Controlling Constant Stream of Vehicles—Motorcycle Policeman Keeps Cars and Trucks in Files

Team work by four policemen, who have to improvise signal systems of their own and adapt themselves to all sorts of unexpected situations, expedites traffic morning and evening at Glover's Corner in Dorchester, where the flood of automobiles from Hancock Street pours into the main artery of Dorchester Avenue in an effort to cut across at an angle to Freeport Street and vice versa. There is no other relief for the traffic problem because the tunnel-extension Dorchester rapid transit service from Andrew Square has not been opened, the bridge across Dorchester Bay completing the Old Colony Parkway traffic artery into the business districts of Boston is still in the early stages of construction, and there are no alternative routings for the street-cars, trucks, pleasure cars, horse-drawn drays, and pedestrians which will help the general situation, in the opinion of the police officials.

Glover's Corner consists essentially of a broken-diagonal cross-thoroughfare between Boston and the South Shore crossing Dorchester Avenue. The thoroughfare is formed by the oblique intersections of Freeport and Hancock Streets on opposite sides of the avenue about 100 yards apart. Dorchester Avenue is equipped with a double car track which narrows it and complicates motor traffic, and Freeport Street is only 30 feet wide and poorly paved. Hancock Street is wider and better paved and vehicles flowing out of it are apt to come three and four abreast. To be sure there are traffic beacons where both Hancock and Freeport Streets meet Dorchester Avenue, but instead of enforcing the letter of the law, the officers exercise their judgment and wherever and whenever possible speed traffic both sides of these posts instead of holding them in necessarily to one side when both avenues are obviously available. Thus do they keep traffic flowing instead of holding it up.

Motorcycle Officer Helps

The police usually locate themselves along Dorchester Avenue and up either Hancock or Freeport Streets, two standing in the center of the avenue opposite the intersections, and the other two taking posts up-stream on the streets from which the traffic flow is heaviest. On occasion they are assisted by a motorcycle policeman who devotes the major part of his efforts to keeping the lines of traffic on Hancock Street in files.

Traffic conditions along Dorchester Avenue become increasingly difficult wherever automobiles have parked along the curbs. Motorists have to fall into line between the trailer trolley-cars, making the same stops that the cars do. They approach Glover's Corner at a disadvantage in being unable to move unless the street cars are also crossing.

Keep Traffic Moving

F. J. Delaney, J. L. Judson, P. P. O'Connor, and A. F. Bannister are the patrolmen assigned to duty there from Station 11. Their usual system is to allow traffic to pass along Dorchester Avenue and out one of the intersecting streets so that everything moves either toward or away from Boston. This is reversed after a few minutes. In this way, they utilize the whole width of Dorchester Avenue at the corner, and wherever it is effective the traffic is allowed to cut the corners into the outlet streets. The rule is "keep the traffic in motion," and sometimes they send a line through the driveways of a gasoline filling station on the corner of Dorchester Avenue and Freeport Street to do it.

Handling the situation successfully forces the officers to use their whistles almost constantly, and to beckon and wave their orders to the vehicles in energetic gestures. Like a well-drilled athletic team they work understandingly together to relieve the whole situation and each other's problem.

A New Development in Radio

is a six-tube superheterodyne using only standard parts. Our Radio Department, which has developed the set, reports unusual selectivity. The theory of the set is explained today, and how to build it will be told

Tomorrow

on the Radio Page

HARVARD SQUARE TRADE OPPOSES NEW GARAGE

Sixty-three members of the Harvard Square Business Men's Association at a special meeting at the Colonial Club voted unanimously to uphold the board of directors of the organization on the recent stand which they took in opposing the erection of a $300,000 garage on the recently widened Church Street, near Harvard Square. The secretary, Russell Cazmay, was instructed to appear at the hearing at the State House tomorrow afternoon on behalf of the association to oppose the licensing of the proposed garage.

Thomas Hadley, real estate dealer on Harvard Square, and other abutting property owners announced last night that they would abandon their plan to resurface Palmer Street at their own expense and build the street into a retail district if the proposed garage were constructed. The garage, they said, would preclude the possibility of developing the district into a shopping district.

CITY MANAGERS' DUTIES TERMED NON-POLITICAL

Convention Approves Thesis That Manager Is Not Legislator

By a Staff Correspondent

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 15—An analysis of the successful city manager, presented by one of the profession, brought before the International City Managers' Association in convention here, what is regarded as a workable statement of the technique of city management.

Whether or not a manager should be a leader of the community or a conscientious "hired man" of the council is a question debated. R. W. Rigsby, city manager of Durham, N. C., expressed the view of a majority of his colleagues when he declared that the successful manager defers to the council in all cases unless the integrity of the government is at stake.

"He gives the council ample time to consider all matters he may have recommended and is particular not to insist upon his ideas," said Mr. Rigsby. "He realizes he is an administrator, not a legislator."

Strong Mayor Type Defended

A contrary opinion was put forward by a spokesman of the business world. The strong mayor type of city government has advantages over the city manager plan, declared John D. Clark of Denver, president of the Mid-West Refining Company. The city manager, however, may easily meet this competitor, he said, if he makes himself the strongest figure in civic affairs.

The fire-eating manager, the one who sets out to put over his own program, is not the one who really succeeds, maintained Mr. Rigsby, who has had wide experience in this field. The successful city manager, he continued, must divide his responsibility among his department heads and should have their confidence. He doesn't seek to be the center around which everything revolves.

"The manager is the oiler of machinery," as Mr. Rigsby painted him. "If he hasn't it well enough oiled to leave for a month with confidence that it will run smoothly he will

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Co-operation in Big Industries Interests Mrs. Wintringham

Colleague of Lady Astor Talks of Things Social and Political

In Parliament

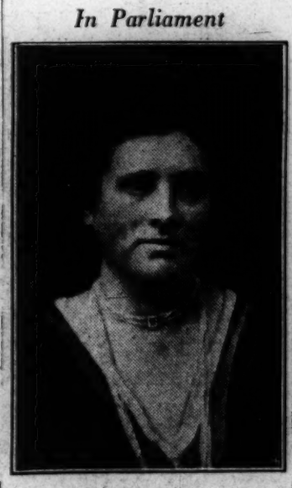
The second woman ever to be elected to the British Parliament, (Lady Nancy Astor was the first), as a member of the House of Commons, Mrs. Margaret Wintringham of Louth, Lincolnshire, Eng., arrived in Boston yesterday and will remain here a few days. Mrs. Wintringham, who is also Justice of the Peace, and on her first visit to the United States, landed in New York City, Aug. 20, and went straight to Richmond, Va., where she was the guest of Mrs. John Lewis, a relative of Lady Astor.

From Richmond she went to Washington where she was entertained by the English Speaking Union and met many Senators, Representatives, and others prominent in political and social circles. In Chicago she met Vice-President Dawes and studied the agricultural aspect there. From Chicago Mrs. Wintringham proceeded to Boston.

"The reason I went to Richmond immediately on landing," said Mrs. Wintringham, in an interview, "was that Lady Astor and I were, of course, very closely associated in parliamentary work and she arranged a visit for me to Richmond. While there I had the pleasure of visiting the old Langhorn home, Mirador."

Washington Comments

Commenting on Washington and her visit there, Mrs. Wintringham said, "I found it a beautiful city. What I enjoyed was talking with Mrs. Rogers, the woman representative from Lowell, Mass., who showed me about the city. We compared notes as one woman parliamentarian to another. I found that much of the legislation we have to consider in Parliament, is considered here by your state legislatures, such as health laws.



MRS. WINTRINGHAM

"I never before realized the extent of the racial, nationality and other problems which the United States is in the process of working out. Of course, America is different from England, being a self-contained entity. The United States does not have to depend on any other country for its food, while England does, and it is, therefore, not unnatural that the people of the latter should in the main be constantly thinking

(Continued on Page 3, Column 7)

POLITICAL TALK GIVING HUGHES LEADING PLACE

Washington Observers Report Gathering Strength for His Nomination

SECRETARY MELLON SAYS FIELD IS OPEN

Admits Personal Preference for Former Justice—Insurgents See Hope of Control

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—For today, at least, the probability of the Republican presidential nomination going to Charles E. Hughes of New York bulks so large as to all but exclude other candidates, and this on the day that Herbert Hoover returns to Washington.

It might appear to the casual onlooker that the Hughes boom was purposely started by men high in the counsels of the Republican Party at this time to ward off Mr. Hoover, one of the most formidable rivals for the nomination, but this is not the case. No one was more annoyed by the premature publication of alleged inside plans than Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and those in his political confidence. It was desired to let Mr. Hoover try out his mettle, and above all there was apprehension on the part of his friends lest the Hughes candidacy should get too early a start and turn stale.

A newspaper correspondent who had been away on a two-months' holiday stopped off in Pittsburgh on his way back to Washington, scenting a good political story in that quarter and he got a better one than he had anticipated. The Republican State Chairman of Pennsylvania, following a visit to his kinsman, Secretary Mellon, let it be known in his circle that Hughes was the favored candidate, according to Pittsburgh rumors.

Would Form Powerful Nucleus

Hughes stock at once mounted high in the estimation of politicians. With New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey for him there would be a powerful nucleus for other Republican states to attach themselves to after the voting for favorite sons had been spent. The West would be slow in falling into line but the middle West and perhaps the South are regarded as hopeful territories. The financial and business interests of the country are rated as pro-Hughes, if they cannot have Mr. Coolidge for another four years. Mr. Mellon is reported as assuming that the refusal of Mr. Coolidge to run again was final.

While the Secretary of the Treasury was much perturbed over the publication of the news that he was backing Mr. Hughes and at first was disposed to discredit the entire story, he later in the day, at a special press conference, admitted a personal preference for Mr. Hughes, the qualification hesitantly expressed—"but he is not going to run"—but insisted that he was open to the development of events, and would not pledge himself at this time to any candidate. He wanted to wait until there were more entries in the field.

After talking with W. L. Mellon of Pittsburgh over the long distance telephone, the Secretary denied that his nephew had given the word to set the ball rolling for Mr. Hughes after visiting his uncle in Washington. It was said that the political campaign had been discussed between them only in a general way.

Mr. Hughes' Consent Awaited

The question has not been satisfactorily disposed of as to whether Mr. Hughes would be willing to run. He had previously turned down such a proposal but the opinion has been gaining strength that he might revise that judgment if it were represented to him that he was needed to carry New York on the supposition that Governor Smith would be nominated by the Democrats.

Mr. Hughes and Secretary Mellon returned from Europe on the same steamer. They talked together and undoubtedly discussed the possibilities of the coming campaign. If Mr. Mellon favors Mr. Hughes he must believe that the latter is not permanently averse to running.

Herbert Hoover has many friends, but there are obtacles between him and the nomination. The fact that he does not "play politics" loses him some support that is of great importance when it comes to the practical test of selecting candidates, however much it might endear him to large numbers of persons who think a candidate should be chosen for his fitness only. Standpat Republicans question his partisanship. Also, the farmers have never forgiven him for his fixing of wheat prices.

Encroachment on Departments

It is an open secret in Washington, too, that there is much jealousy of Mr. Hoover in administration circles and that what are termed the encroachments of his department on others are resented. It is considered doubtful whether the President would set the seal of his approbation on a Hoover candidacy, although Mr. Hoover and Mr. Mellon have been the two members of the Cabinet who have added the greatest luster to the administration.

Frank O. Lowden and Vice-President Dawes are less talked about here than they were immediately after the President had announced that he did not choose to run again, but that, it is pointed out, may be an advantage. The carrying of the East is important but the West cannot be left out of the Republican calculations. Much may come out of the approaching session of Congress to sway political preferences. Farm relief will vie with tax reduction for

favor. Potential candidates will be appraised by their attitude. Both Mr. Dawes and Mr. Lowden are committed to some such form of relief as is provided for in the McNary-Haugen bill and which is opposed by Hoover.

Gerald P. Nye, Progressive Republican Senator from North Dakota, who has just returned to Washington, announced that an effort would be made to take advantage of their position in holding the balance of power by consolidating insurgents and progressives into a formal bloc with, probably, George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, as leader.

Mr. Nye believes that this would not only enable them to put their program through the Senate, but would attract the votes of some Republicans classed as regular but with liberal tendencies, who, with Mr. Coolidge out of the running, will be more independent than heretofore in their actions.

Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, subscribed to the views expressed by Mr. Nye. If this wing of the party should be successful in its plans it will have much to say about the nomination for President and neither Mr. Hughes nor Mr. Hoover would be on its slate.

GENERAL PLANK TO SATISFY DRYS

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—National dry forces are organizing their lines for the presidential battle of 1928. The dry side, it can be said, will have as strong or stronger backing than at any previous election if the question of the Eighteenth Amendment is once raised, either by the contesting political parties themselves, or by the nature and antecedents of either of the presidential candidates.

Dr. Francis S. McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, who is to assume the active legislative duties of the organization here and bring together the threads formerly held by Wayne B. Wheeler, will be in Washington before the conclusion of the week. Indications now point to an intensive pre-primary campaign to round up delegates to the two national conventions. The major campaign policies of the dry organization in the expected fight have already been laid.

Broad Plank Sufficient

In broad outline, the dry forces recognize that it would weaken their innate strategic advantage if they should urge either the Republican or Democratic parties to write a plank in the campaign platforms singling out the Eighteenth Amendment for support. The amendment, they point out, is already part of the Constitution and as such its support by both of the two parties goes almost without saying. A pledge to uphold the dry law would not be the proper target for which to aim; but rather for a strong pledge of support by the conventions to the Constitution as a whole.

Following this preliminary, the dry forces will then concentrate on the second point, that it would be inconsistent in any party which either implicitly or explicitly places itself in the public light as supporting law and order to put in nomination for the Chief Executive and the chief law enforcement officer of the country—namely the President—a man who could not be relied upon to keep his oath of office. The standard by which any candidate will be judged in this regard will be his previous record and whether he has been known in the past to be doubtful or antagonistic to the support of the Eighteenth Amendment.

EVENTS TONIGHT

New England Water Works Association convention, Hotel Statler, ends tomorrow.

Special meeting of the Women's Democratic Club, Elks Hotel, 8.

Theaters

Colonial—"The Merry Malones," 8:15.
Majestic—"My Golden West," 8:15.
Shubert—"My Princess," 8:15.
B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.

Art Exhibits

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free admission to the gallery Tuesday's and Fridays at 11.

Fogg Art Museum of Harvard at Broadway and Quincy Streets, Cambridge. Free each week day from 9 until 5 and Sundays from 1 to 5.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Boston—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4; admission, 50 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, free.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Meeting of Boston Citizenship League, First Presbyterian Church, Columbus Avenue and Berkeley Street, 4.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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LYMAN MILLS TO LIQUIDATE

Stockholders Decide Upon Action at Adjourned Boston Meeting

Liquidation of the Lyman mills at Holyoke, Mass., cotton textile manufacturers employing 1500 operators, was voted at an adjourned meeting of the stockholders of that mill held this noon at room 322, Exchange Building, Boston. Philip Stockton, a director of the mill who presided at the meeting recommended that those stockholders opposing liquidation join together and buy from the directors the mills.

Considerable opposition was voiced to the liquidation by minority stockholders and by Hugh McLean, president of the Holyoke Chamber of Commerce. T. J. Carmody, owner of 40 shares, who said he was employed in those mills 60 years ago, made a strong plea for a vote against liquidation on behalf of a settlement of operatives who had built their homes, schools, churches and were bringing up their children in that vicinity.

Mr. McLean said that the Chamber of Commerce was deeply interested in retaining the mills in Holyoke, and that they were glad to cooperate with the board of directors of the mills in any move to cut down their overhead and thus be able to remain in business in Holyoke. He asked that the directors be charitable, pledging all possible assistance and co-operation to the mills.

The liquidation plan was supported by the bulk of the Board of Directors who secured a sufficient number of proxies from absent stockholders to carry the liquidation plan by a big margin. Minot Hooper & Co., the Boston selling agents of the Lyman Mills, and large individual stockholders, opposed the plan but did not have enough votes to successfully combat it.

One small stockholder admitted that while he favored retention of the mills, it was hopeless to continue if they could not earn their dividends and current expenses. A recent survey by an engineering firm reported that the firm would probably lose money on the making of coarse goods and make money on the production of fine goods if the mills should be retained.

The treasurer of the Lyman Mills gave figures at the meeting showing that the production of coarse goods up to Sept. 12 of this year from Jan. 1 amounted to 3,388,000 yards, compared with 1,985,000 yards for the same period of last year. He stated that in his opinion coarse goods can now be made by the Lyman Mills at a profit based on advantageous purchases of raw cotton which the mills had made.

T. J. Bremer, a stockholder, opposing the liquidation plan, read a satire on the New England textile industry which tended to show that the decline and depression was being emphasized too greatly. Mr. Stockton in advising minority stockholders to buy the mills, said that the price would be low and the directors would be glad to receive any proposal of that kind.

The first motion put to the vote of the stockholders present was to give the stockholders a cash dividend of $100 per share and organize a new company for the production of fine goods, liquidating the coarse goods' section of the business. This motion was lost. It was finally voted to give the president, treasurer and secretary full powers to handle the entire situation, sell the mills to the best advantage and settle up all outstanding indebtedness, paying the remaining balance in cash to the stockholders.

It was claimed at the meeting that this would give the stockholders a larger sum per share than could be realized if the stock was sold on the open market today. It was also brought out that the quick assets during the past five years had shrunk $1,200,000 and that such shrinkage could obviously not continue.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, possibly with showers this afternoon; generally fair tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; moderate north to west winds.

Southern New England: Showers this afternoon; generally fair and cooler tonight; Friday fair, cooler on Connecticut coast; fresh shifting winds becoming northwest to north.

Northern New England: Generally fair tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; moderate north and northwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	66	Memphis	76
Atlantic City	72	Montreal	50
Boston	58	Nantucket	64
Buffalo	70	New Orleans	76
Calgary	28	New York	68
Charleston	78	Philadelphia	70
Chicago	76	Pittsburgh	74
Denver	56	Portland, Me.	52
Des Moines	76	Portland, Ore.	48
Eastport	50	San Francisco	54
Galveston	82	St. Louis	80
Hatteras	78	St. Paul	68
Helena	54	Seattle	48
Jacksonville	78	Tampa	80
Kansas City	74	Washington	70
Los Angeles	58		

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 3:01 p. m.; Friday, 3:33 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 7:26 p. m.

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DUTIES TERMED NON-POLITICAL

(Continued from Page 1)

probably find that he has become a cog in the machine. The successful manager is glad to get ideas of others.

Pats Other Fellow on Back

"No man ever gave away half as much as he got back in return for patting the other fellow on the back. Underlying all his decisions and in the solving of the many problems of administration, there exists a patient adherence to the principle of right. He must have vision and get others to see the vision. His business is that of an artisan who builds the best service and facilities the community thought will approve and stand back of. He is not a reformer to change the habits and customs of the people."

Mr. Rigsby's outline of the ideal manager was approved by Prof. A. R. Hatton, an authority on city manager problems, who was a leading figure in the adoption of city managership in Cleveland, O., and has just left Western Reserve for Northwestern University. "Nothing," he said, "gives me more hope for the future of the profession than such papers and the acceptance of them by the managers without the slightest indication of dissent."

Predict "No Parking" Streets

Rights and immunities of the automobile driver came under fire during the convention when managers of several large cities predicted that "no parking" signs would eventually mark every curb in downtown districts.

The man who drives to work feels he has a grievance if he cannot store his car on the street near his work all day, said O. E. Carr, manager of Fort Worth, Tex. This idea seems doomed to the discard. It becomes increasingly evident that in time all parking will be eliminated from downtown streets.

Street widening is justified, however, not merely to benefit the motorist, but to raise property value and increase safety, Mr. Carr continued. The improvement of safety alone proves the desirability of widening any street inadequate for traffic, he declared, giving figures to show the lowering of collision insurance rates in cities having wide streets. "The question is not," he said, "can we afford it, but can we afford not to do it?"

Putting Cost on Motorist

That automobile drivers should share in the cost of street widening and other improvements was contended by speakers. "My opinion is that the automobile does not pay as much as it should for the improvement of street service," said John N. Edy, manager of Berkeley, Calif. "It is the chief beneficiary in every improvement."

One way of bringing this home to owners, Mr. Edy related, is that used in Berkeley, where residents were offered the choice of paying for street widening or stopping the practice of parking cars in the street in front of their houses. They chose the latter.

Knoxville Voters Uphold City Manager Ticket

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 15 (Special)—City manager government as instituted in Knoxville, under the leadership of Louis Brownlow, a former president of the International City Managers' Association, won another victory when voters elected as councilmen to most of the Council seats only men who were for the city manager administration.

It was the voters' answer to criticism by several local councilmen of city manager government here, and their claim that the people of Knoxville were waiting the first opportunity to throw it out.

Two tickets were up in the election. One had men favorable to the city manager administration. Leaders of the other had opposed the administration and announced executives would be dismissed if their ticket won. But the voters gave a sweeping victory for the city manager administration and for improvements made, including the construction of a new water plant and improvement of the system with

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$2,500,000 bonds, the erection of 11 new school buildings and school improvements with $2,250,000 bonds, and the construction of a Broadway viaduct over Southern Railway tracks relieving traffic congestion.

Under city managership Knoxville had the distinction of being the first city in the world to give a tax rebate to citizens, as a result of business methods.

Previous victories for the city manager government here were recorded when the people originally voted for it, when they first elected men favorable to it, when they authorized the improvement bonds which the administration urged, and when they elected members of the Tennessee Legislature who were pledged to the city manager government charter.

ROADS UPHOLD RATES ON COAL

New England Companies File Answer to Pennsylvania Protest

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 — New England railroads, including the Boston & Maine and the New York, New Haven & Hartford lines, have filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission an answer opposing the petition filed by the Pennsylvania System, which would have the effect of overturning the commission's recent order relating to the divisions between the railroads of rates on coal. The order is considered as a victory for the New England carriers. It follows an increase accorded them by which their revenues on anthracite and bituminous coal was considerably increased.

Permanent establishment of joint and through rates on prepared sizes of soft coal from the mines of Virginia, West Virginia and eastern Kentucky to destinations in New England and in the Middle Atlantic States, was recommended to the commission in a proposed report, made public Sept. 10 submitted by Irving L. Koch and W. J. Harris, examiners.

An order previously entered by the commission in this case required the establishment of joint rates on soft coal from certain areas in Virginia and West Virginia. The later report recommended the commission to find that the soft coal rates to New England destinations were not unreasonable or otherwise unlawful.

The latest development in the New England rates refers to what is known as the New England Division's case where the Pennsylvania system asks that wherever rates on hard or soft coal have been changed since 1923, these increases or decreases should be pro-rated throughout all the lines.

To this petition the New England lines now reply, if the trunk lines should be able to secure what they ask, "they would without doubt attempt to shoulder onto the New England carriers all reductions, future as well as past."

The result, it is declared, would be a depletion in the earnings of the New England lines "which would not improbably wipe out more than the entire increase in the anthracite and bituminous revenues" won by the June 14 order.

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Wheeling, West Virginia

'STUNT FLYING' IS DEPRECATED

(Continued from Page 1)

neering education; extend aeronautic research; assist commercial development and to educate and interest the public.

"In addition to this general policy," he continued, "we adopted a policy of promoting safety in aviation as the outstanding development we would sponsor. The most important activity we have undertaken in this respect is the Safe-Aircraft Competition which is designed to improve the aerodynamic quality of airplanes with a view to increasing safety.

"While structural qualities are also important factors of safety, these are being well developed in military service. My belief is that aerodynamic development has not heretofore received the attention it should, because in military service safety must be a secondary quality, while speed and maneuverability are first considerations.

"The airplane that qualifies under the Safe-Aircraft Competition must be controllable under all conditions. At present, when the average airplane gets below a certain speed, about 50 miles an hour, it stalls.

How Planes Must Qualify

"Airplanes that qualify in the contest must, among other things, be controllable at all speeds and, in addition, they must be able to take off in a much more restricted area than is possible at present and must be capable of landing in smaller space."

The fund was established in January, 1926, by Daniel Guggenheim, who donated $2,500,000 for the purpose of awakening "the American public, especially our business men, to the advantages and possibilities of commercial aircraft; in a word, to make the American public in a very real sense airwise."

Among its important contributions are grants totaling $908,000, which were made "for study of and research in aeronautics," at California Institute of Technology, Leland Stanford University, University of Michigan, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Among the fund's most recent activities is the 'authorization of "equipment loans" to passenger air lines in the United States. The loans will be similar to those extensively used in developing American railroads and street railways. They will be made only to existing operating companies for purchase of the most modern, multi-engined airplanes of maximum safety and comfort, and are designed to give "an actual demonstration of performance and safety as an incentive for further development of passenger air linees in the United States."

ILLINOIS' PAY ROLL GAINS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — Illinois' industrial payroll showed a gain in number of workers on it during August, it is reported by the Illinois Department of Labor. Manufacturing industries had an increase of 1.4 per cent. The advance for all industries was 1.2 per cent. The review, which deals with cities only, says: "The increase may be regarded as a characteristic seasonal movement but the showing in 1927 is somewhat better than in 1926 or 1925."

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CO-OPERATION IN BIG INDUSTRIES

(Continued from Page 1)

in terms of trade, commerce and shipping.

"I was particularly interested in the stock yards and dairy organization in Chicago, especially the co-operatives. As I watched proceedings in a very large dairy company I found, indeed, a true spirit of co-operation. Master and men both seemed so obliging and eager to serve."

Mutual Trust Stressed

"Do you think the United States is ahead of other countries in working out problems of co-operative marketing?" Mrs. Wintringham was asked.

"That I cannot say," she replied, "What I do know is that on a recent visit to Denmark, I was greatly impressed with the spirit of mutual trust that had permeated the dairying co-operatives of that country. If there is to be co-operation there must be mutual trust to base it on."

While not now a Member of Parliament, she having been defeated in 1924, Mrs. Wintringham intends to stand at the next general election which she believes will be within a year or two. She, however, carries on the functions of justice of the peace in Louth.

Being a Liberal, Mrs. Wintringham has just finished three years as president of the Woman's Liberal Association which has some 100,000 members. She has also served on the Central Liberal Organization. Her parliamentary work has been of a social nature. She introduced a bill calling for the guardianship of children equally by mother and father. This was not passed but led to a similar bill that became a law. "Up until that time," she explained, "the father had sole guardianship of the children."

She has always been very active in temperance work. In this, she and Lady Astor were both working for local option. "This was one of the issues that brought us together," she said, "and by means of which we became firm friends. Right here allow me to pay a tribute to Lady Astor's ability as a parliamentarian, her courage and magnanimity of spirit is equalled by no one in the House of Commons.

"Lady Astor and I have often disputed the honor of our districts being the home of the Puritans who founded America," said Mrs. Wintringham with a twinkle. "She says they sailed from Plymouth but I say they left from Lincolnshire for Holland where they stayed before taking off for America."

Understands Problem Anew

Her contact with the American people, she said, has given her an understanding of their problems and politics that she never had before.

Speaking of England, Mrs. Wintringham said that the Communist menace there had, probably, been exaggerated in the public thought by reports in the press. While the country has suffered a severe attack through the coal strike, it is gradually recovering.

"How do you feel about the bill to give English women under 30 the vote?" she was asked.

"Most of the women in industry are under 30 and I feel that they should have a vote and some representations in the matter of factory bills. Besides," she added, "at the present time they must have a husband or a certain amount of furniture in order to vote. But," and this with a broad smile, "I do not see why a pair of trousers or a few sticks of furniture should be a test of citizenship."

Mrs. Wintringham will leave Boston next Monday for Canada. She will sail from Montreal on Sept. 30 on the Minnedosa.

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BELGIUM DENIED COUNCIL SEAT BY LEAGUE VOTE

Failure to Obtain Certificate of Re-Eligibility Causes Stir at Geneva

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Sept. 15—Quite a sensation was caused in the Assembly of the League of Nations this morning by the failure of Belgium to get the necessary two-thirds majority for re-eligibility to the Council. The result was caused by the defection of Sweden and other small states, who objected to a system by which states could obtain a certificate of re-eligibility as semi-permanent members of the Council. It was an expression of the desire of the Assembly when seats fell vacant to have a free hand in the election of members of the Council.

The action of the smaller states, as Dr. Fridtjof Nansen who led the revolt explained to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, in no way aimed at Belgium, whose heroic attitude during the war gave it special claim for representation on the Council. Indeed Emile Vandervelde, in his manly, dignified address to the Assembly after the announcement of the result, although obviously taken aback was loudly applauded, and it was clear that there was a great deal of sympathy for Belgium. As he pointed out Belgium had, after all, received a large majority of the votes cast, and although the number was insufficient to give Belgium the necessary two-thirds majority for re-eligibility it clearly had nothing to do with the sentiment of the Assembly as regards Belgium.

Canada's Prospects

A certain number of nations, he said, believed it would be advantageous, especially as regards the treaties of Locarno, that Belgium should remain for another term of years on the Council. The majority of the Assembly had shown that they shared this opinion, but the statutory majority for Belgium's re-eligibility was not obtained. He need hardly say, he continued, that it would not prevent Belgium giving the most active, devoted and ardent support to the great work of peace as pursued by the League of Nations.

The burst of applause which greeted this statement seemed to shake the rafters. The election of three members of the Council will take place on a clean sheet this afternoon. Canada, Cuba, Finland, Greece and Portugual are candidates, and the prospects of Canada, it is said, have been improved with the elimination of Belgium, while Cuba remains a strong favorite.

The Panama Question

Repercussions of the Panama question are still awakening echoes in the lobbies at Geneva, but responsible League circles are strongly opposed to any further discussion which would be likely to arouse suspicion in the United States that the League has any intention of intervening between the United States and Panama. The last thing the League desires is that the United States' interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine should be questioned at Geneva in the event of arbitration between the United States and Panama in the matter of the canal zone sovereignty. The majority of the members of the League, including other South American states, have no intention of supporting the proposal for intervention of the League in this delicate matter, for it is realized that any attempt on the part of the League to interfere would arouse public opinion in the United States.

The League, therefore, has no intention of throwing its mantle over Panama and other South American states, and is heading Panama off any further discussion in the Assembly.

It is a great exaggeration to say that Latin America looks to the League for protection against the United States, for it is well aware that the League could afford none, but at the same time South America is conscious of the value of the League as an instrument for building up its influence and prestige in world affairs.

Poland and Danzig

One of those interminable disputes between Poland and Danzig, which unfortunately reveals tension and feeling in the Free City came before the Council of the League. It concerned an alleged breach of agreement between Danzig and Poland by which Poland was enabled to use the site known as the Westerplatte for landing ammunition, Danzig complaining that Poland was endeavoring to exercise extraterritorial rights over the district. It was asserted that the Polish port of Gdynia was far more suitable for landing dangerous stores in transit to Poland. Poland is assured under treaty of the free use of facilities at Danzig for Polish exports and imports, but both parties retained the right to appeal to the Council of the League concerning the use of such facilities.

The Westerplatte was allotted to Poland as the result of such an appeal, but Danzig now claims new facts have arisen in the existence of the port of Gdynia which entitle it to raise the question again. The Council decided a new juridical process was necessary to establish what these facts are, and this compromise was accepted by the president of the Danzig Senate. Thus the Council once more prevented a dispute between Danzig and Poland arriving at an acute stage.

Two League Proposals Arouse the Fascist Press

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

ROME, Sept. 15—Italy is taking the smallest interest in this year's work at the Assembly of the League of Nations, and the number of articles hostile to the Geneva institution this time is considerably smaller than that of last year.

Two proposals, however, made by the Belgian, M. de Brouckere, and M. Paul Boncour, dealing, respectively, with the institution of a service of secret political and military information at Geneva and the formation of a continental pact with the exclusion of Britain, aroused the greatest indignation in the Fascist press.

Two of the most responsible Fascist organs in Rome, the Giornale d'Italia and the Tribuna, publish strong articles to show the absurdity of the proposals and especially the first. In other words, affirms the Tribuna, the idea is to create a center of international espionage, urging citizens to be disloyal in their own country. Could anything more absurd be suggested? asked the Tribuna.

Nor is the idea to revive the protocol, with the exclusion of Britain, supported, for if this proposal is approved, Britain would practically be outside the League or would enjoy the advantages without sharing the obligations common to other adherents of the League.

DETROIT FLIERS DECIDE TO END WORLD FLIGHT

American Airmen Yield in Response to Many Cabled Appeals

TOKYO, Sept. 15 (AP)—Public opinion and the pleading of loved ones at home brought to an end the round-the-world flight of the monoplane Pride of Detroit here today.

Edward F. Schlee and William S. Brock, co-pilots of the craft that set out from Harbor Grace, N. F., on Aug. 27, last, to beat the record in circling the earth, faced all obstacles that the elements could offer them. They were delayed by Government formalities in Turkey and flew over war-torn China and the jungles of Burma, and Siam. They went through a typhoon and tidal wave in Japan unscathed and showed up at Kasumigaura in a rainstorm smiling. At Tokyo they were told by aviation authorities and their own agent, J. V. Walker, that it would be futile to attempt to fly across the Pacific Ocean. Still they persisted.

Then the fliers began to read the scores of cablegrams that had come for them in care of the American Embassy. These contained threats, warnings, advice and supplications against making the Pacific hop. Among them was one from the Schlee children of Detroit asking their father to consider them before he tried to fly over the Pacific. He weakened, Brock emerged from a lengthy conference on the subject downcast and Schlee emerged in tears and announced the flight was off.

Brock and Schlee will sail from Tokyo next Saturday for San Francisco. The Pride of Detroit will be placed in the hold of the ship. The disappointed aviators will at least fly back to their home, from San Francisco. They have advised their relatives by cable of their decision.

"This is one of the greatest disappointments of my life," said Schlee, "but we could not fight public opinion, which is unanimously against us. Everything was with us up to date and it was my life's ambition to make this round the world flight. But apparently everybody in America is against it. We have received so many cablegrams we are unable to read them all. Naturally we can't fight the entire public, but some day, if I live, I intend to complete my round the world air trip."

Brock said: "If there is any gloomier man in the world than I am I don't know where he is. We quit because apparently the entire world is fighting us. I am absolutely sure we could have completed the flight via Midway and Honolulu if we had any co-operation. We ordered 1000 gallons of gasoline and 100 gallons of oil shipped from Honolulu to Midway but the shipment was not made. What can you do? We are up against it, consequently there is nothing to do but go home by boat."

Even in stopping here the fliers were credited with an excellent record. They flew more than 12,000 miles in 19 days. They had 9½ days more in which to break the world's record of 28½ days. Assuming their flight across the Pacific had met with success they could have beaten that record with comparative ease, as most of the distance would have been across the water with only two stops.

Pride of Detroit Log

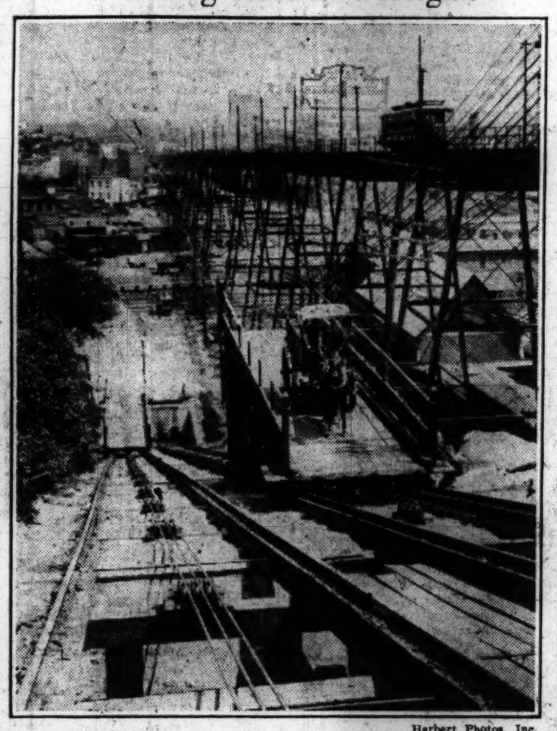
By the Associated Press

The itinerary of the Pride of Detroit from Harbor Grace to Kasumigaura, near Tokyo, follows:

Aug. 27-8—Harbor Grace, N. F., to Croydon, Eng., 2359 miles.
Aug. 29—Croyden to Munich, Ger., 600 miles.
Aug. 30—Munich to Belgrade, Jugoslavia, 500 miles.
Aug. 31—Belgrade to Constantinople, 500 miles.
Sept. 1—Delayed by Turkish authorities.
Sept. 2—Constantinople to Bagdad, Irak, 1075 miles.
Sept. 3—Bagdad to Bender Abbas, Persia, 885 miles.
Sept. 4—Bender Abbas to Karachi, India, 710 miles.
Sept. 5—Karachi to Allahabad, India, 925 miles.
Sept. 6—Allahabad to Calcutta, India, 485 miles.
Sept. 7—Calcutta to Rangoon, Burma, 665 miles.
Sept. 8-9—Rangoon to Hong Kong via Hanoi, 1600 miles.
Sept. 10—Hong Kong to Shanghai, 780 miles.
Sept. 11—Shanghai to Omura, Japan, 600 miles.
Sept. 12-13—Detained at Omura by bad weather.
Sept. 14—Omura to Kasumigaura, near Tokyo, 600 miles.

The fliers had 9½ days in which to break the world's record for circling the globe, when they abandoned their flight. The record is 28½ days set by Wells and Evans.

Ascending Hoboken's Heights



Herbert Photos, Inc.

Vehicles Are Conveyed on This Incline Railway From the Harbor Level to the Residential Part of the New Jersey City. Built 30 Years Ago to Operate Under Steam, a 200-Horsepower Electric Motor Now Runs the Unusual Type of Transportation.

Horses in Hoboken Ride on Elevator

Avoid Long Detour on Trip From Lower Level of City to Top of Hill

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—An inclined railway, on which horse-drawn and motor trucks are conveyed from the lower levels to the top of the hill, is in regular daily service at Hoboken, N. J., where, for a period of more than 25 years, it has been serving its function as a freight elevator.

More than 100 feet in length, the elevator eliminates a grade which would be too heavy for most horses and trucks, and without the elevator a long detour would be necessary in order to reach the top of the hill from the freight yards at the foot of the ascent. Beside the elevator is the long trestle which carries the Public Service cars across the railroad tracks to the upper part of the city.

CHARACTER TESTS NEXT FOR DRY ENFORCERS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP)—With oral tests virtually completed, the Civil Service Commission has announced that the next step in the examination of applicants for the administrative positions in the prohibition service will be a character investigation.

The character test involves an inquiry into the honesty, integrity and general character of the applicants and it has been announced that any disclosure in the applicant's past evidencing moral turpitude, disrespect for law or unethical dealings will render him ineligible for further consideration.

ZINC MARKET QUIET

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—The zinc market continues quiet. Moderate orders are coming to hand, but increase in demand anticipated for this time has not yet developed. Quotations are unchanged at 6.25 to 6.30 cents a pound East St. Louis for prime western.

CAUTION MARKS FRENCH VIEWS ON SPAIN'S MOVE

New Assembly Plan Seen as Something to Watch but Not to Follow

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Sept. 15—The publication yesterday by the Gaceta of Madrid of a decree convoking for the first time on Oct. 10 the newly-organized Spanish consulative National Assembly is commented on here with extreme caution. French opinion, generally most friendly to Spain, foresees in the Spanish gathering, one singular in Europe today without any but advisory powers, a political experiment worth watching but not following. It is sincerely trusted here that Gen. Primo de Rivera's hopefulness that the Assembly will pave the way for a truly democratic parliament will eventually be realized.

Among the Paris comments is one especially interesting in the Echo de Paris. The freshly constituted Spanish Assembly of 360 nominated notabilities is curiously like those of France in the days of the ancient monarchy prior to 1789.

Have Not Character of Parliament

Neither the royal bodies of France nor this of Spain, by origin or powers, have the character of a parliament. The members of both being for the most part Government appointees or holders of high offices, no choice could be open for them but to obey the Government implicitly. As then so now, church dignitaries, leading magistrates, distinguished figures from the liberal professions, outstanding physical and natural scientists and heads of economic and corporative bodies have been called together as a national advisory council to the King and dictator.

The Echo de Paris remarks that the French traditional monarchy accepted the suggestion of being assisted by an assembly of notables only when its power showed signs of weakening and that its next move in stalling off its collapse was to call an états généraux, which step is precisely foreshadowed in the constituent Cortes which the Spanish dictator has stated is eventually to take the place of the assembly which convenes next month in Madrid.

Tribute to de Rivera

The French generously admit that Gen. Primo de Rivera has accomplished far more than was ever anticipated here, and they believe him inspired by a genuine desire to maintain progress which he has wrought by placing the state on a sane political footing. They note that the work of the new consultative Assembly is chiefly to prepare an electoral law by which the members of that an eventual constituent Cortes shall be chosen.

They understand that no great change can be expected in Spain until that Cortes meets—which may be some years from now—and until that body draws up and passes a new Spanish Constitution, which will reestablish the democratic parliament of Spain and bring the country back into the fold of democratically governed states.

Hence the caution which French opinion applies to any comment on what, for this age may be termed Spanish political experiments.

HUDSON BAY COMPANY

EDMONTON, Alta. (Special Correspondence)—A conference will be held in Edmonton shortly between C. V. Sales, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, London, Eng., and Dr. van der Gracht, vice-president of the Marland Oil Company of Delaware, in connection with the oil development of the extensive western holdings of the Hudson's Bay-Marland Company. At the present time the surveyors of this company are making a close study of the geological formations in Alberta. No drilling will be started until the Hudson's Bay-Marland Company has sufficient information to enable their officers to make a definite start on drilling sites.

GAMBLERS GIVEN FREE TAXI DRIVES

Conditions Under Ontario Liquor Act May Be Fully Investigated

WINDSOR, Sept. 15 (Special)—A deeper inquiry into liquor and gambling conditions here under the Liquor Control Act may take place in addition to the provincial police investigation. Just as a meeting of border mayors and police chiefs yesterday virtually white-washed before Brig.-Gen. Victor Williams, head of the provincial police, charges of non-enforcement of the prohibition and anti-gambling laws, Garnet Edwards, chairman of the Windsor Board of Works, threw the proverbial monkey wrench into the machinery by demanding in a public letter to the Border Cities Star a royal commission to sift conditions. It is understood that he has the backing of several aldermen.

Meanwhile, downtown gamblers have moved their equipment, according to reliable reports, to points near or beyond the city limits and patrons are being afforded free taxicab service to that place. This system will be followed, it was reported, until General Williams leaves town. Blind pig and road house proprietors, it is reported also, have told their customers that the "business as usual" sign will be hung out after the general and his staff go back to Toronto. Mr. Gundy, magistrate of Windsor, in a written report, stated that he thought the report of affairs, as given by the Star, was greatly exaggerated.

ABYSSINIA APPOINTS INQUIRY COMMISSION

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, Sept. 15—It is announced today that a commission of inquiry has been appointed by the Ethiopian Government to inquire into the fight between the British Somalis and Abyssinian troops, which formed the subject of a diplomatic protest by the British Government.

The commission consists of the Belgian Minister at Addis Abeba, doyen of the diplomatic corps at the Ethiopian capital and legal adviser, together with the Abyssinian deputy, the Governor of the Province where the conflict occurred, and two British consular officers.

Ramsay MacDonald Supports Locarno Arbitration Protocol

Labor Leader Opens Campaign for Appointment of League Commission

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, Sept. 15—While Lord Onslow was telling a League of Nations Assembly committee that the British Government is unalterably opposed to the renewal of the discussions of the Geneva protocol for arbitration, security and disarmament, Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Opposition has opened a campaign in England for the appointment of a League commission "to examine and if necessary to amend the protocol." Additionally he advocates further consultation between the Governments of Great Britain and the dominions, if necessary by means of a special imperial conference to discuss how the protocol obligations would affect the internal administration of the Empire.

Wide World Photos

LORD ONSLOW

Successor to Viscount Cecil at the League of Nations Assembly, Says His Government Is Firmly Opposed to the Reopening of Discussions on the Geneva Protocol of Arbitration.

Professor Gilbert Murray, in a letter published in various newspapers yesterday, declared the protocol did not increase British war commitments but decreased them, and today he says in the Manchester Guardian, that the Locarno obligations are "all the obligations to war any confirmed protocol list could possibly expect. I should not myself have thought it wise to go quite so far."

What is now asked, he adds, is a "pledge of peace." He therefore pleads with the Government to sign the optional clause of the World Court and accept the "arbitration or peaceful settlement of all disputes."

Lord Phillimore also pleads for the signature of the optional clause in a letter to The Times. "I believe I know the official reasons for hesitation," he says, "and if I know them I am prepared to show that they are merely meticulous".

Though Lord Phillimore does not say anything about arbitration he is known to be collaborating with the League of Nations Union in drafting an "all in" treaty of this nature based on the Briand-Shotwell plan. It is intended that this will form one of the main planks of Lord Cecil's disarmament campaign, which he is to open in about a month's time.

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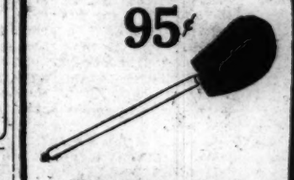

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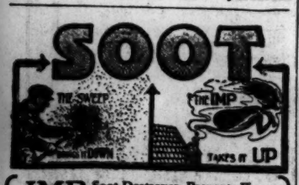

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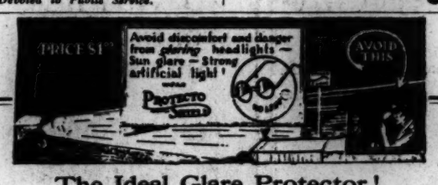

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AMERICAN RADIO GROUP MEETS TO PLAN PROCEDURE

Prepare for International Conference Next Month—Regulation Is Discussed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14—When the first meeting of the American section of the International Radio Telegraph Conference was opened here Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and chairman of the delegation, was out of the city on flood relief matters; the rest of the group was present, however.

The discussion of the American section included the problem of the proposed distinction between government and management regulations, relations between the radio telegraph convention, to which the United States is a party, and the international telegraph convention as yet unsigned by the American Government. It was also made clear during the deliberations that the conference which opens here Oct. 4, will write international law, as when the convention drafted by the conference is ratified by the various governments, it becomes the law of that country.

Seek Liberal Regulations

Because of this it was pointed out during the discussions that the convention proper should contain only provisions for broad regulation of international radio service in the public interest upon which general international agreement is necessary. Matters which concern only the operating companies should be covered by a supplemental form, speakers stated, pointing out that radio is still advancing and for this reason its development should not be hampered or restricted by treaties which cannot be amended broadly.

The number of votes to be assigned each signatory government will be one of the important questions to be considered by the conference. This arose from the request of Germany to be alloted the six votes it possessed at the London Conference. The request, however, has met with opposition in some quarters it being claimed that prior to the war Great Britain, France, the United States, Germany and Russia were given six votes because they represented their colonies and possessions, but, since Germany has been deprived of her colonies, she is no longer entitled to the number she previously held.

List of Delegates Grows

The list of delegates received so far includes 191 from contracting countries and four from those which have never signed the radio telegraph convention. Approximately 150 technical experts and attachés have been named and about 90 representatives of independent commercial communication organizations have been designated to attend, making the total visitors expected, more than 400.

Besides Mr. Hoover, the American delegates are: Stephen B. Davis, vice-chairman, National Utilities Association; James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana; Ellison D. Smith (D.), Senator from South Carolina; Wallace H. White Jr. (R.), Representative from Maine; Rear Admiral W. H. G. Bullard, chairman, Federal Radio Commission; William R. Castle Jr., Assistant Secretary of State; William R. Vallance, alternate, Department of State; Maj.-Gen. Charles McK. Saltzman, chief signal officer, United States Army; Capt. Thomas T. Craven, United States Navy, director naval communications; W. D. Terrell, chief radio division, Department of Commerce; Owen D. Young, General Electric Company; Col. Samuel Reber, alternate, Radio Corporation of America; Brig.-Gen. John J. Carty, American Telephone & Telegraph Company; John Beaver White of Philadelphia.

Assisting these delegates are a number of technical advisers from the interested governmental departments and organizations.

Treasury Plans Careful Study of Tax Revision Legislation

Senators Report Demand for Reduction in Public Debt, Rather Than in Taxes

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—The return to the Capital of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and organizing by various business interests to put through plans for favorable tax reductions has set the Treasury Department in motion on tax legislation. Executives of the department have under way a study of revenue and possible expenditures in prepartion for the meeting of the House Ways and Means Committee beginning Oct. 31 to draft a revenue bill.

The position of the Treasury on tax legislation will have a vital influence on the proposed tax bill. For the present Treasury executives are urging a close study of national income and insisting that tax reduction can be based only on surplus. In connection with possible surplus in the future, attention is being directed by Treasury experts to the fact that much of the surplus of the past several years was made up from back tax payments, liquidation of loans to the railroads and the sale of surplus war materials. These sources of revenue may end entirely as important income producers in the near future.

Outgo Continually Mounting

It is also pointed out by the Treasury that in recent years the outgo of the Federal Government has been continually mounting; and that in all likelihood the grants for the coming fiscal year will exceed by a very considerable sum the total expenditures of the current year. Beginning with 1924 when federal expenditures dropped from $3,697,478,000 in 1923 to $3,506,677,000 there has been a continual upward trend of national government appropriations. In 1925 the total rose to $3,529,643,000, and in 1926 had reached $3,584,987,000.

This year with demands for farm relief, increased naval expenditures, outlay for flood relief and control, return of alien property and Boulder Dam construction, it is possible that the increase in appropriations over those of last year may reach as high as $500,000,000. Even half of this sum would mean that drastic tax reduction would be impossible, unless a deficit was permitted, a course to which the Administration is determinedly opposed.

Careful Adjustment Needed

The importance of careful adjustment is emphasized by the Treasury with the statement that under the revenue laws in force during the last few years, federal income has not kept pace with the constantly rising cost of government. If this breach between income and outlay continues, as they expect, and the items which have been making up the difference and even producing large surpluses continue to shrink in size they declare that a failure to balance the budget is certain to result.

While an estimate of income can at present only be approximated the Treasury has some fairly reliable bases for figuring the extent of reductions in various items. A lowering of the corporation tax will mean a loss of revenue of at least $100,000,000 for each 1 per cent this tax was reduced. The repeal of the federal estate tax would mean the loss of approximately the same sum; the discarding of admission taxes would drop at least $15,000,000; the doing away with the 3 per cent sales tax on automobiles, around $100,000,000.

It is therefore obvious, Treasury executives maintain, that to allow this curtailment of revenue while at the same time appropriations are increased would mean only one outcome, a deficit, and this they are determined not to allow.

However, rates are only one phase of the tax problem, the Treasury declares. Revision and clarification of the administrative features of the law, which would permit considerable savings to taxpayers by doing away with inequalities, is deemed by the Treasury as of the utmost importance and will be pressed in the coming legislative effort.

Change in Attitude Seen

It is significant that many members of Congress returning to the capital after a summer spent among their constituents, are expressing themselves as feeling the need of more definite information before they are convinced of the need for tax reduction. Several important Administration Senators, while declining to discuss the matter for publication, said informally that there was considerable doubt as to the advisability of the tax reduction.

They took the position that it was not thrift to reduce taxes while the nation was paying out $700,000,000 or $800,000,000 each year on the $19,000,000,000 national debt. The reduction of this debt and the resulting lowering of interest charges, they declared would be as desirable economy as tax revision.

It is said that we are reducing the national debt too fast," one of these senators remarked. "Paying as we do hundreds of millions each year for interest on this debt, it seems to me that we can't reduce it fast enough."

LABOR BENEFITS UNDER DRY ACT, STUDY REVEALS

Official Points to Large Increase in Bank Deposits as Proof

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—Asserting that prohibition is not as unpopular with the majority of Americans as some persons would make the world believe and that the attitude of future generations toward it will change as the years of progress become more apparent, Maurice Campbell, prohibition administrator, addressing a meeting of the Prohibition Education League here, appealed to its members to furnish him all the information they could on the larger operations involving violations.

Mr. Campbell said the problem was to prevent the diversion of industrial alcohol into bootleg channels and while it is often made to appear that the Government is inactive against the small operators, this is because efforts are being concentrated on the larger sources of supply.

It is not the "brawn and sinew of the Nation," he said, that is making bootlegging profitable.

"No one can justly say," he added, "that the majority of the American people are violators of the Prohibition Law. The class of people who keep the bootlegger busy are in most instances those individuals whose welfare is not vital to the republic. They are generally what I would call wasters of the human race."

The greatest value that has accrued to the people from prohibition, Mr. Campbell said, could be credited to the improvement in labor and labor conditions.

"Prohibition has taken away the temptation to labor to squander the money it earns in drink," he said. "In the old days there was the saloon where the laborer could spend his earnings. Now there is no such possibility and labor has not turned to the speakeasy and the cabaret. The laboring people are not frequenters of unlawful drinking places. This is proved by the fact that our savings bank accounts have increased over $3,000,000,000 in the last few years."

"Among certain persons, some young persons, it is thought smart to carry a flask. By some it is considered a necessary form of amusement. I believe that in years to come this will change. The children of today will grow up in this atmosphere of prohibition and with a consequent increasing respect for this much criticized Eighteenth Amendment."

SMITH CAMPAIGN OPENED IN WEST

Meeting Called at Ogden, Utah—Effort Seen to Impress Southern Voter

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Supporters of Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York are making a determined effort to rally voters of the West, the middle West, and the South to the Smith banner. News has just reached here of a meeting called at Ogden, Utah, for Sept. 23 and 24, when an attempt will be made to impress the Smith "strength" upon Democrats in that and other western states.

In charge of the preparations for the Ogden meeting are Fred W. Johnson of Rock Springs, Wyo., and Johnson Chez, of Ogden. Mr. Johnson is a lawyer and is the present head of the Smith campaign for delegates in the western states.

While it is being given out here that the western meeting is being held "with the knowledge but without the assistance" of the eastern Smith supporters, it is well known here that Smith emissaries, chiefly from New York, have been working all through the West and South for months.

No one seems able to tell who is directing these workers, whether they are paid, or volunteers, or whether they are working under organized direction. One of the Smith lieutenants here is quoted as saying that "we haven't spent a two-cent stamp on the movement thus far."

According to the plan of Mr. Johnson and his associates they expect to win the far western states for Governor Smith and hold this up to the southern Democratic leaders as proof of the Tammany candidate's strength.

Mr. Johnson and Mr. Chez have informed correspondents that the Ogden meeting is preliminary to a still larger and more inclusive meeting to be held later and which will, they say, include much of the support from dry western states which went to William G. McAdoo in 1924. They also announce that they expect the Smith movement to be so far advanced by the end of the year that the Governor will make formal announcement of his candidacy.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Edward F. Burns, Eau Claire, Wis.
Edith Garrison, Eau Claire, Wis.
Nettie Gross, Danville, Va.
Mrs. Rose Werno, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. S. P. Wood, New York City.
Emanuel Nasel, Bronx, N. Y.
Mrs. Buel K. Nay, New York City.
Katherine Nay, New York City.
Miss Daisy Elsie Mitchell, La Jolla, Calif.
Mr. and Mrs. Albert J. Bolz, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. Emmie M. Byrnes, Jacksonville, Fla.
Mrs. R. L. Hannan, Jacksonville, Fla.
Miss Meta Krohn, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Elizabeth Kelly, Marion, O.
Mrs. Mildred M. Sells, Marion, O.
Mrs. Mary L. Ives Duhme, Cincinnati, O.
Miss Else Lichtner, New York City.
H. J. Boulden, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Alice Boulden, St. Louis, Mo.
Ruth Bondden, St. Louis, Mo.
Miss Clara L. Krohn, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Frances P. Chater, Brookline, Mass.
Frieda Metsel, New York City.
Emma Metsel, New York City.
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Schultz, Spring Valley, N. Y.
Mrs. Nora D. Blough, Goshen, Ind.
Mrs. Louise Shannon, Chake, Minn.
Miss Julia C. Young, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Frances A. Grayson, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Arline C. Grimsley, Attalla, Ala.
Catherine M. Worrall, Washington, D. C.
Paul Mathews, Basford, Eng.
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Mrs. Elosie J. Dreamer, Birmingham, Ala.
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Mrs. Julia B. Pritchard, Rochester, N. Y.
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Mrs. Nina G. Smith, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Alice Walther Dehling, Madison, Wis.
Gustavus A. Walther, Madison, Wis.
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Mrs. Anne Heeseman, New York City.
Florence M. Gulliver, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Clara E. Foster, Minneapolis, Minn.

Faith in McNary-Haugen Bill Now Appears to Be Dwindling

(Continued from Page 1)

actual spinners of cotton in the United States.

He admitted that while there is nothing in the bill to show conclusively that each one of these processors would be entitled to receive a contract from the Government, it was clear that no independent concern could continue in business without one. Under the terms of the act each of the agencies so licensed or operated under contract—the efficient and inefficient alike—would be reimbursed for all their losses, costs and charges.

Dangers of Federal Price-Fixing

President Coolidge took occasion, in the course of his argument in support of the veto to answer, somewhat in advance, the proposals later to be made by some who, by a different process or method, have committed themselves to a perhaps less objectionable form of government price-fixing. He said:

"Nothing is more certain than that such price fixing would upset the normal exchange conditions existing in the open market, and that it would finally have to be extended to cover a multitude of other goods and services. Government price-fixing once started has alike no justice and no end. It is an economic folly from which this country has every right to be spared."

Many of those who formerly were unqualified in their championship of the bill have since admitted the possibility that it is not entirely sound economically. But some of these insist that the emergency which exists warrants a resort to even such arbitrary, if not extravagant, expedients. They paint a disquieting picture of unrest and revolution among those engaged in agriculture. They see the approach of that condition when only the ignorant and improvident will be willing or able to continue to produce the Nation's foodstuffs.

One who goes among the farmers of the middle West will discover no evidences of such a tendency. Prosperity, permanent or temporary, has made it possible for thousands of thrifty farmers to turn their tasks over to less experienced and possibly less progressive workers. Many of these are tenants, and many are the owners of substantial equities in the lands they cultivate and in the homes they occupy. Their children attend the schools and are becoming integral units in the great family of Americans.

No American Peasants Yet

They and their parents are proud of this. But the process is not unlike that which has been working in the great western country for more than two generations. There has been nothing in the results thus far to cause apprehension or alarm. No class distinctions have been set up. The peasant is still an unknown quantity in the middle West.

It has been pointed out that in the administration of such a law as that proposed and urged by the champions of the McNary-Haugen bill it would be possible for a board of 12 men, nominated by farmers or their representatives, to control the agricultural industry and to fix the price which the producers of the commodities named therein would receive for their surplus crops or goods, and also to fix the price which consumers, even in the United States, would be compelled to pay.

The main obligation of the board would be to assure higher returns to the American farmer by taking the surplus products out of the domestic market and sending them abroad to be sold at less than their actual cost of production. To accomplish this, as President Coolidge has observed, the board is given authority, by implication, to fix the domestic price level, either by means of contracts which it makes with processors or co-operatives, or by providing for the purchase of commodities in such quantities as will bring the price up to the point which the board may fix.

Perhaps the most convincing argument interposed by the opponents of the McNary-Haugen plan is that the chief end which it is claimed is sought, to wit—the elimination, or substantial reduction, of surplus production, will be defeated by the operation of such a law.

Effect of Subsidy on Surplus

The effect of the subsidy, which amounts to an insurance against loss on exports even when they are sold at a lower price than that obtained in the domestic markets, would, it is claimed, continually stimulate agricultural production and pile up increasing surpluses in excess of the world demands. Farmers and stockmen of the United States have almost always in the past produced beyond the home demand.

It has been pointed out that although the claim of the proponents of the plan is that it would be applied only in those years when an occasional surplus exists, no such limitation, and in fact no limitation whatever, is prescribed. The definition of a surplus, as supplied by the framers of the bill, is "a surplus over domestic requirements." And while it is asserted that an automatic increase in the equalization fee to meet the increasing losses on larger exports of products would operate as a restraint upon production, it might be argued as convincingly that this condition probably would not be realized until there is an increase in production sufficient to greatly enlarge the volume of American exports.

With this increased volume of dumping upon foreign markets it is insisted that world prices would inevitably be lowered to a point which eventually would result in a corresponding lowering of American prices, which would make the condition of the American farmer less satisfactory than that which it is sought, by this process, to correct.

Pithy Words by Mr. Coolidge

While it is probable that many persons in the United States who are interested in the problem of the farmer have read President Coolidge's veto message, it may serve some purpose to quote two paragraphs from it:

"The main policy of this bill is an entire reversal of what has heretofore been thought to be sound. Instead of undertaking to secure a method of orderly marketing which will dispose of products at a profit, it proposes to dispose of them at a loss. It runs counter to the principle of conservation, which would require us to produce only what can be done at a profit, not to waste our soil and resources producing what is to be sold at a loss to us for the benefit of the foreign consumer.

"It runs counter to the well-considered principle that a healthy economic condition is best maintained through a free play of competition by undertaking to permit a legalized restraint of trade in these commodities and establish a species of monopoly under government protection, supported by the unlimited power of the farm board to levy fees and enter into contracts. For many generations such practices have been denounced by law as repugnant to public welfare. It cannot be that they would now be found to be beneficial to agriculture."

Differing materially from the McNary-Haugen plan is that proposed by Edwin T. Meredith of Des Moines, Ia., former Secretary of Agriculture of the United States. This plan, essentially, provides a system of price regulation with the end in view of preventing the production of surplus crops. It is novel and in some respects ingenious. It will be discussed in the next article in this series.

WAGE REVISION ON CHEAP SHOES SOUGHT

HAVERHILL, Mass., Sept. 15 (Special)—Members of the local unions of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union will participate in a referendum vote tomorrow to decide on the question of regrading the cheap McKay factories in the industry.

With rising leather markets and competition from the country shoe factories constantly pressing the cheaper grade producers relief measures are said to be urgent. There have been heavy losses to the shoe industry here during recent months through liquidation and the removal of factories making cheap McKay shoes.

HASTE WASTES GAS, RAIL BOARD REPORTS

Oil Production Methods Are Criticized in Report

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence)—Enough natural gas is being wasted by hasty methods of oil production in southern California fields to supply the entire city of Los Angeles, according to a statement issued by the California Railroad Commission.

Although it lacks authority to act in the matter, the commission points out that unless remedial action is taken, a valuable natural resource will soon be dissipated, and will have to be replaced by an artificial product, manufactured by a costly process from oil or coal.

"This situation appears to deserve the serious attention of the properly constituted authorities," the statement declares, "to the end, that either the Waste Gas Act of 1911 may be invoked or that necessary remedial legislation may be undertaken. The discovery and rapid drilling of new oil fields has resulted in a flush production of oil and a flooding of the oil market that is part of a problem now assuming national importance.

"Each barrel of oil recovered being accompanied by an average of 1000 cubic feet of natural gas, the unrestricted production of oil in southern California fields involves a production of natural gas that is now far exceeding the possibilities of beneficial use."

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EXCHANGE CLUBS ASK TRADE'S USE OF GOLDEN RULE

Higher Ethics in All Lines of Business Stressed at San Francisco Meeting

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Sept. 15—Practical application of the Golden Rule in business is one of the principal objectives of the National Exchange Club, speakers at the eleventh annual convention of the club declared here.

The inculcating of higher ethics in every branch of trade, they pointed out, is an important duty of all service organizations. In discussing business ideals, C. D. Lemaster of Sacramento outlined six points in a code of ethics which he recommended as a worthy goal of exchange clubs. These were, in brief:

"To so conduct business that it will be mutually profitable to all concerned. To regulate our acts toward others and not interfere with others' progress. To avoid unworthy vocations. To employ the Golden Rule always. To conduct business in such a way that it will render service to society. To promote fellowship among those engaged in business."

Greater Efforts Called For

Horatio S. Earle of Detroit, a past president of the national body, pointed out the necessity of backing up the high ideals of the organization with action, and urged the delegates to arouse their local clubs to greater efforts.

Hiram W. Johnson, United States Senator from California, commended the club for keeping an open forum at which both sides of all questions may be presented. Because of the commercialization of the press, radio and motion pictures under private ownership, he asserted, every avenue of disseminating unbiased information is vital to the continued well-being of the Nation.

Public's Apathy Deprecated

Mr. Johnson deprecated the apathy of a large part of the public toward civic interest and duty, and said that the program of service organizations directed at arousing such interest and action is extremely valuable.

Officers elected for the coming year at the convention were: Clinton J. Nichols of Hartford, Conn., president; George S. Green of Los Angeles, first vice-president; J. P. Fuller of New York, second vice-president; Frank M. Flory of Minneapolis, third vice-president; Harold M. Harter of Toledo, O., secretary; Robert F. Nitsche of Terre Haute, Ind., treasurer; Thomas C. Imeson of Jacksonville, Fla., marshal; and Pliny C. Allen of Seattle, sentry.

METHODIST CHURCHES MERGE CONFERENCES

DELAWARE, O., Sept. 15 (Special) — Formation of the largest single Methodist Episcopal church conference in the world was voted by the tri-conference gathering of Ohio Methodist Episcopalians which recently closed here. The Ohio and the West Ohio Conference will be merged and will be known as the Ohio onference. The seat of the bishop of the new conference may be moved from Cincinnati to Columbus as a result.

The gathering here was a joint meeting of the Ohio, West Ohio and Northeast Ohio Conference, made possible by the strategic position of Delaware which contains boundary lines of all three conferences.

GOLDSMITH ESSAYS FOUND IN ENGLAND

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 15—The discovery of hitherto unidentified essays by Oliver Goldsmith, making the largest contribution to the volume of his essays in more than a hundred years, has been reported to the University of Chicago by Prof. Ronald S. Crane of its English faculty. Professor Crane is now in England.

He has found an essay on the "Deserted Village," published eight years before the poem and never before recognized as the work of Goldsmith's own hand, he writes. This prose version throws more light on the genesis of the poem and the social conditions of the times.

HOLLAND PREFERS LARGER SCHOOLS

LEEUWARDEN, Hol. (Special Correspondence)—The excessive splitting up of government schools in Holland into small denominational schools, in accordance with the permission granted in 1920 to religious denominations to start sectarian schools with a minimum number of 40 pupils, was discussed at the recent conference of the Dutch Teachers' Association at Leeuwarden.

Where a school of 200 or 300 children previously existed, it has been replaced by several schools containing two or three score children each. The conference set up a committee of pacification, with a view to lessening denominational differences, and preventing so much subdivision.

The conference also took up the question of the variety of standard of attainment from school to school which exists in consequence of the fact that teachers examine their own pupils, and themselves assess the results. In order that the examination results shall have a uniform significance the conference decided to favor the policy of setting up external examining boards, which should cover all the schools in the respective areas, and upon which teachers should be represented.

SERBS FOR CANADA

EDMONTON, Alta. (Special Correspondence)—Dr. Jelavich, the new Jugoslav immigration commissioner, visited Alberta this month in connection with his work of the colonization of Jugoslavs in the Dominion of Canada. During his sojourn in Edmonton, Dr. Jelavich visited each home where his countrymen resided.

Hobby of Miniature Airplanes Wins Meet for California Boy

William Atwood Sweeps Day's Prizes in Los Angeles Playground Event—One of His Planes Flies 44 Seconds—Another Jumps 412 Feet

LOS ANGELES (Special Correspondence)—Whittling miniature airplanes and gliders and sailing rubber-motored craft has been the hobby of William Atwood, high school youth of Riverside, Calif., for several years. Not only has he made dozens of toy planes that would fly, but he designed and fashioned, in the large workshop of his Riverside home, a glider large enough to ride in himself, with which he has made many flights of considerable distance.

So when young Atwood heard that the Los Angeles municipal and school playground departments were going to hold a two-day tournament for model planes and gliders, he decided to come over and match his skill at plane flying with the boys of Los Angeles. He brought along a squadron of planes and gliders made in his own workshop.

And although there were dozens of other boys who had built planes for the contest, young William Atwood won every ribbon for first place in the senior events of the tournament, and carried off besides two silver cups offered by a Los Angeles newspaper for duration of flight and for unique glider construction. A third cup, for unique design of model aircraft, went to a Los Angeles boy, Lyle Armstrong.

One of Atwood's rubber-motored airplanes made the best record of the meet for duration of flight by remaining in the air for 44 seconds. His clockwork-propelled plane, the only entry in this event, flew for 37 seconds. In the distance of flight contest he sped a toy plane in the air for a distance of 412 feet, winning another first place by sending a "commercial model" for a flight of 137 feet.

Officials of the Southern California Aero Club were so pleased over the record made by young Atwood in the tournament that the lad was offered an honorary membership in the club.

Maj. C. C. Moseley of the California National Guard and an executive of Western Air Express, refereed the meet, which was staged under the supervision of the Los Angeles school and municipal playground departments as part of the National Playground Miniature Aircraft Tournament, conducted by the Playground and Recreation Association of America. This organization is sponsoring the first annual national miniature airplane tournament to be held at Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 8.

Learning Aeronautics With Small Craft

William Atwood, Junior Aviation Champion of Los Angeles. Lower Picture Shows William Launching One of His Airplanes. Inset Shows William's Grin After Winning 10 Blue Ribbons and Two Cups in the Tournament.

TEST DETECTS MERCURY VAPOR

Chemists Find Simple Way to Disclose Minute Traces in Air

NEW YORK (AP)—Development of a device which will measure one part of mercury in 20,000,000 parts of the atmosphere is announced by General Electric Company.

The device was designed to detect traces of mercury in the atmosphere resulting from industrial heating operations, chemical process and the new mercury turbine. Previous methods of determining the amount of mercury vapor in the atmosphere required considerable time and expert chemists, and the result usually was far from accurate. The new method gives results, does not require training and is accurate, it is said.

The plan on which it is based is a reaction between solenium sulphide and the mercury vapor, which produces a colored substance easily seen. The yellow solenium sulphide is applied as a coating on paper and the paper becomes blackened on exposure to air containing mercury vapor.

For continuous and automatic registration of the mercury vapor in the air a continuous strip of the coated paper is drawn slowly over an opening in a mechanism through which the air flows, with a small clock motor moving the paper at a uniform rate.

FINNISH-ARGENTINE PACT

HELSINGFORS (Special Correspondence) — V. M. J. Viljanen, director of the Industrial Association of Finland, left recently, via Germany and France, for South America where he will remain three months. This trip is made in connection with negotiations for a commercial treaty between Finland and Argentina.

Winter Fuel

Butte, Mont.
Special Correspondence

IT WAS time for a family to order a supply of winter fuel. It was an event, however, to which they did not look forward with any special joy inasmuch as such deliveries in the past had caused much botber. One time the hatchet or the shovel would be buried under the coal, another time the coal and the wood would be spilled around over the ground.

This time, however, a good-natured, happy-looking man brought the coal and wood. When it seemed as if he were taking an unnecessarily long time, the housewife looked out and found he was carefully scraping up all the coal which had been spilled! Then she went down into the cellar and found the shovel and ax stacked in a corner, the window closed, the coal in a neat pile at one side, and the wood stacked (not thrown) in the corner.

Before she could run up to thank the man he had gone but she could not resist the opportunity to pass along this good news to the office of the fuel company.

The conversation which ensued made her very grateful that she had done as she did, for the manager said that while the worker was always considered a good man in many ways, he seemed to be too slow with his deliveries. He admitted that his discharge was under consideration. But, thanks to this information he certainly would not be dismissed for doing his work well.

Turning the Other Cheek

Cambridge, Mass.
Special Correspondence

LAWRENCE was a little boy of four years, who was constantly causing his parents much worry by his pugnacious habits. He was considered a little "bully" by his playmates.

One day, after he had been attending Sunday School a short time, he was playing with some other children on the street when one of them slapped him. In days past, this would have been the signal for a rather lively encounter. But the boy refrained from striking back and was with difficulty restraining his tears when a man came along.

Ascertaining the cause of the situation the man inquired why he did not strike back.

"Oh, I couldn't," replied the boy.

"But why not?" queried the stranger.

"Well, I'd have to love him even then," was the earnest reply.

Thus did one little boy try to put into practice what he had learned in Sunday School.

WIVES, DAUGHTERS, MARCH WITH G. A. R.

Veterans "Swap Yarns" at Huge Electric Campfire

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 15 (AP)—Stirring days of the Civil War were lived over again here by veterans attending the national encampment of the G. A. R., the occasion being the annual "campfire meeting" set aside for the spinning of yarns incident to the clash between the North and South.

A huge "prop" campfire, electrically operated, was installed in the center of the National Guard armory and several hundred of the veterans were gathered about swapping reminiscences of the old days.

The campfire climaxed a day featured by the annual parade. Approximately 2000 marched in review before their commander. Livened by a dozen bands and drum corp, the old soldiers stepped along over the mile march with a surprising vigor.

In spite of the ruling that no women would be allowed to parade, a number of the veterans stepped along beside their wives, daughters, or in some cases, the granddaughters. Boy Scouts marched with each department, carrying the heavy standards.

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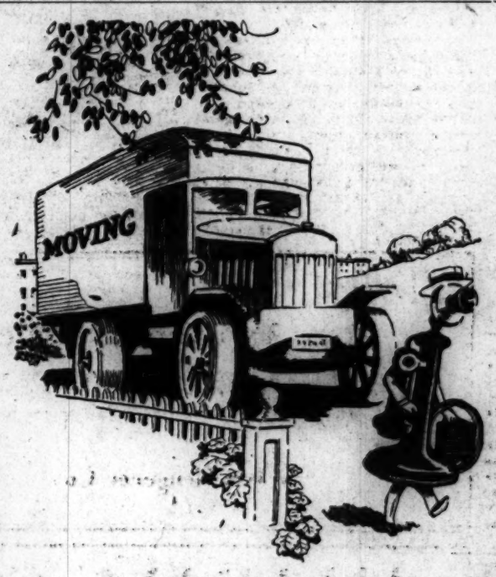

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Then we can plan to have the telephone service ready for you in your new home and arrange to disconnect it at the old home when it is no longer needed there.

Incidentally, if you want to change to individual line service, or to have extension telephones put in, let us make one job of it.

Call our Business Office.

New England Telephone and Telegraph Company

Simplified, Trouble-free, Guaranteed

GENERAL ELECTRIC Refrigerator

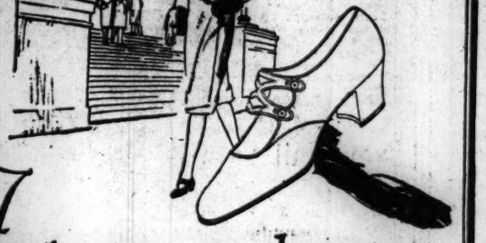
THE master minds of the General Electric laboratories (working over a period of fifteen years) have faced the problems of electric refrigeration and solved them one by one.

They have produced an unusually quiet refrigerator. They have cut down current consumption. They have made an all-in-one unit that requires no assembling and no oiling. All the moving parts are enclosed in one hermetically sealed housing that keeps efficiency permanently in—and trouble out.

Models for every home are now on display. Come in and see them. In the meanwhile, mail the coupon below for an interesting descriptive booklet.

The Electric Refrigerator Co. of New England
Distributor
733 Boylston Street, Boston
Salesrooms open from 8:30 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily

Please send me your descriptive book on the simplified General Electric Refrigerator.
Name .....
Address .....



Feet are no longer martyrs *to Style*

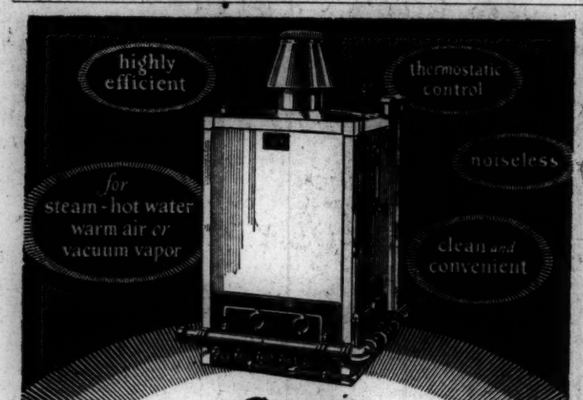
Time was when style and comfort weren't to be thought of in the same shoe.

But how that's been changed! We submit as evidence this Comfortable Coward Shoe with its smart full toe and charming cross-strap, its mild arch support and its foot-freedom.

It'll win you by its charm—charm you by its comfort. In black kid, black satin or patent leather. In all sizes and widths.

The Coward Shoe

Shoes of Quality Since 1866
Shoes and Hosiery for Men, Women and Children
West and Mason Streets, Boston
270 Greenwich Street and 37 West 47th Street, New York
Coward Comfort Hour Every Thursday 7:30 P. M.—WEEI—WCSH—WTAG—WJAR—WTIC—WEAF



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is the *most efficient fuel* known
Automatic
GAS HEATING
is giving real satisfaction
in BOSTON *homes*
How about your home heating-this coming winter?

Boston Consolidated Gas Co.
100 ARLINGTON STREET
(Cor. Stuart St. and Columbus Ave.)
Telephone HUBbard 7600

LABOR AND WAGE BASES DEFINED AT BABSON PARK

Mitten Industrial Policies Explained—Investment Fundamentals Shown

WELLESLEY HILLS, Mass., Sept. 15 (Special)—General, mechanical and co-operative views of the investment outlook were investigated this afternoon by speakers at the National Business Conference at Babson Park and labor and wage problems were under consideration this morning.

The investment address brought out that bonds and other sound investments must rule as the months go by, because of the continual downward trend of commodity prices; that there are three general successful investment methods, including buying stocks during a depression and selling in prosperity, buying bonds, and buying good stocks and waiting for a long time for the company to develop, and finally that through combination of capital into investment trusts and subsequent diversified investment it is possible to minimize risks and increase the earnings of an investment.

Investment trusts were explained by Edgar Higgins, a New York investment trust consultant, by telling of their start. He said: "Away back in the sixties a young clerk in a jute mill in Scotland was preparing to visit the United States. Several of his friends told him that they each had £1000 ($5000) to invest, and asked him to buy for them an investment bargain while in the United States.

Combined Their Resources

"So many friends made this request that he said to them: 'Why don't you all combine, so that I can buy 30 different bargains, thereby spreading your risk, with each one of you owning a share in all 30 investments. His plan was adopted and thereupon an investment trust was started. This Scotchman is today still active, managing a group of trusts."

Experience, he felt, had taught the following lessons; first, that the management of a trust must be unbiased in the selection of its investments and any affiliation which tends to warp free judgment is harmful; second, that its management cannot give too much care to diversification, usually making the average holdings well over 500 different securities, and never less than 100.

The advantages of the arrangement lie in the ability of the investors to engage experts to choose the securities and the markets, in the added availability of money for taking advantage of market fluctuations, and in a comparatively steady high income to the individual investors. The existence of the trusts tends to stabilize security price fluctuations through their readiness in times of strain to buy securities at slight price recessions.

Do Not Form a Panacea

On the other hand, he told the business men that investment trusts are not a panacea, and their desirability to the public cannot be assured in the United States. Pitfalls into which they may fall are excess overhead expenses, handling undesirable securities for security houses of not high standing, handicapping the actions of their managers through artificial rules tending to take advantage of shifts in the markets, and lack of publicity on the nature and method of their doing business.

Gordon W. Herdman of the Babson Statistical Organization outlined three successful modes of investment. Leroy D. Peavey, president of the Babson Statistical Organization, said in speaking of the outlook for investments in general that "the finest discrimination is necessary in the purchase of stocks today, as some of the companies with the biggest earnings will soon strike a year when their high earnings will suffer a slump." He recommended buying of bonds and other sound investments, and the maintaining of plenty of "liquid funds for later bargains."

Mitten Policies Explained

Dr. A. A. Mitten, vice-president of Mitten Management of Philadelphia, explained the Mitten industrial policy this morning. He pictured it as a system of industrial democracy bringing the workers into actual partnership with the company and into local co-operation with the management. He said that the promotion of permanent peace in industry must come through an actual merger of capital and labor, through labor itself acquiring capital.

He reviewed briefly the success of his father, Thomas E. Mitten, in rebuilding the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company up to a particularly improved condition from a strike-ridden, failing organization, by applying this philosophy to the business. He said that the company now has under one management the entire street railway, subway, elevated, motorbus and taxicab services of the company. He said:

On this policy wages steadily increased year by year, until the time came when part of the wage, payable for increased efficiency, could be invested in the common stock of their company. The men now own one-third of this voting stock, are among the highest paid street car men in America, and have since built up estates of more than $3000 per man.

Merging Labor and Capital

"There is no way to prevent Communism ultimately except through the actual merger of labor and capital. Communism is the lurking enemy of every form of established government, and while perhaps this question is more threatening in other countries at the present time than here, we have no right to feel that we will forever be free from the economic conditions that now prevail elsewhere.

"We should not sit idly by and feel that America is secure because of apparent prosperity at the present time. The most dissatisfied group in America today is the farming class, which is perhaps the most important unit in modern society, in that if the farmer stops work, the rest don't eat. The farmer believes that the middleman gets too big a share, and the producer and consumer pay the price.

"There is so much truth in this contention that anyone who thinks

DR. A. A. MITTEN

at all about the future is disturbed at the outlook. Prominent among the middlemen whom the farmer criticizes are the transportation agencies. Before the farmer can be satisfied that he is being fairly treated, he must be convinced that the men and management of the railroads are harnessed into such a partnership that the effort of every individual is directed to the most economic operation of the business.

Wages Based on Production

"This subject has been discussed with railroad managements most favorable to organized labor, and there is no question that with such an industrial philosophy as I have described, the economies possible could be easily made to produce results proportionately greater than those which rewarded the efforts of the men and management on the Philadelphia Rapid Transit system.

Present prosperity cannot last forever. Some day, every member of the economic community will be called upon to justify that which he gets by that which he produces, whether he works with his hands, with his money, or with both. When that day of reckoning comes there will be intense suffering for the Nation or the industry which has run afoul of this economic law. Most of our troubles, even in these prosperous times, are due to our failure to understand that a house divided against itself cannot stand."

Characterizing 1927 as having a number of labor strikes than at any time during the last 13 years, Creighton J. Hill of the Babson Statistical Oragnization saw no reason fewer number of labor strikes than this morning why this peaceful condition hould not continue well into 1928, and did not expect that they would have disturbing consequences when they do come.

Ding-a-Ling-a-Ling! Out Goes Straw Hat

"John Citizen" Bows to Custom and Dons the Felt or Derby and Smiles

It was a brave man who knew his own straw hat today.

Even the most preoccupied commuter had every reason to realize that this morning's dawn made straw hats a thing to shun until next May. The Great American Derby may provoke a lot of good-natured derision, but on Sept. 15 it (or a knobby felt) is eminently more desirable as an ornament to a man's head than a straw hat, no matter how fine the Panama, how sleek the Bankok, how flawlessly woven the sailor.

It is not only an unwritten law, it is an ironbound one and, be the temperature 105 on Sept. 15, no man may look the world in the eye if he is wearing a straw hat.

To be sure a few men did attempt it today. But their serenity, whether of forgetfulness or bravery, was quickly hollowed out by their fellows who had been on the lookout for an opportunity to emphasize that the usefulness of a straw hat was quite at an end for this season.

If you go into a haberdasher's shop and inquire "Who in the world said I mustn't wear a straw hat today?" he will shrug his shoulders elaborately and count on his own insinuating "Gray is very good for you, Sir" to deflect the gathering argument.

LIBRARY GROUP TO HEAR TALKS

Insurance Libraries and Toronto Session Are Meeting Topics

Speakers at the September meeting of the Special Libraries Association of Boston, on the evening of Sept. 26, are to tell of the S. L. A. conference in Toronto, held this summer.

Frank H. Chase, reference librarian of the Boston Public Library, will speak on the convention from the standpoint of the American Library Association. Miss Margaret Withington of the Social Service Library will speak of it from the aspect of librarians in general.

Daniel N. Handy, librarian of the Insurance Library Association, at 18 Oliver Street, is to be the speaker of the evening, talking on insurance libraries.

Walter B. Briggs, assistant librarian at Harvard College, has been made chairman of hospility for the year. William Alcott, librarian of the Boston Globe, is chairman of membership; Miss Marian Bowman, librarian for the Old Colony Trust Company, is chairman of methods; and Miss Ethel M. Turner, of the Massachusetts State Library, is chairman of registration.

According to Miss Gladys L. Saville, secretary of the association, the Community Catalog, established three years ago as a union card catalog, is in special charge of Miss Marion G. Eaton, librarian of the Federal Reserve Bank, who answers inquiries as to the whereabouts of various publications and various specializations among libraries and business houses of Boston and vicinity, particularly in the business district.

HAMLIN STATUE IS UNVEILED

(Continued from Page 1)

we commemorate today. In the most tumultuous half century in the history of America this man stood like a rock; party, friends, traditions, all faded into insignificance before the principle for which he stood.

"In his early career when he was a candidate for the Senate of the United States, he failed of election by a single vote because he refused to lift an eyebrow to indicate any weakening of his stand against the enslavement of his fellow men. At the pinnacle of his power as second in command of the ship of state in the worst storm of its career, with utter selflessness he used all his influence and power of persuasion to emancipate the slave and was probably the first to hear the immortal document of Lincoln read to human ears.

"History as the shadow of great men finds a convincing illustration in the shrine we rear today. The evolution of freedom is the theme to which American symphony has been set. Three centuries have scarce sufficed for its prelude to be done. Freedom to worship impelled the Pilgrims to what seemed a barren shore. Freedom from foreign rule steeled the arms of the Minute Men at Concord Bridge. Freedom for their countrymen, however dark their skin, urged Hamlin and his fellows to an infinitely greater sacrifice than had freedom for themselves. Religious tyranny, foreign domination, and human slavery have successively been laid low by the spirit of America in its grapple with the world Each took a century to conquer. Our century lies before.

"We cannot believe that America would have remained a colony if Washington had not lived. Nor that slavery would still be rampant if Lincoln had not appeared. But by them it came. Through them we were enabled to move to loftier heights. America profoundly appreciates the moral and spiritual qualities of its leaders. America reveres their memory and their service in a most intimate and personal sense. Gratitude swells up for their vision and their sacrifice and regret for the columny they were without exception compelled to undergo."

Hannibal Hamlin was not a native of Bangor, coming from Paris in Oxford County when he was a young lawyer casting around for a good place to "hang out his shingle." Perhaps if he had not heard of an attorney who was moving from Hampden, a suburb of Bangor, leaving a vacancy in that town, he might have settled elsewhere. At 24 he came within the radius of the Penobscot County court and bar, noted for its many and able barristers, with whom he battled fearlessly and well.

His political career began three years later, in 1836, when he was elected to the State Legislature, and until he resigned as Minister to Spain, 47 years later, he was hardly ever out of public office. Year after year the Hampden lawyer, later a Bangor resident, was sent to the Legislature, serving in both branches and as presiding officer. The next step took him to Washington, and he sat in the House in the two sessions 1843-47, then eight years in the United States Senate. In 1857 he was elected Governor of Maine but resigned to accept another term as Senator, serving until he was nominated and elected vice-president with Abraham Lincoln.

At the conclusion of this term he was appointed collector of the port of Boston but resigned after a short time in service, and once again returned to the United States Senate, serving two six-year terms ending in 1881. He accepted an appointment as Minister to Spain but resigned and retired in 1883, returning to Bangor where he passed his last days happily with his friends.

Change in Politics

Perhaps the most outstanding episode in his long career was his change of political allegiance from his original affiliations with the democracy, to the opposite side, because of a falling out with the political leaders on the slavery question. While he always favored abolition, it was known that he was not inclined to interfere with the policy of the so-called slave states, but was unalterably opposed to the extension of slave-holding territory.

The nomination of James Buchanan and the adoption by the Cincinnati convention of 1856 of a platform denying the right of the Federal Government to interfere with or legislate upon the matter of slavery in the states or territories was the breaking point between Mr. Hamlin and his party, of which he had long been a northern leader. He vigorously opposed this plank.

Mr. Hamlin stated his position on the floor of the Senate in a dramatic incident shortly after that body had convened on the 12th of June, 1856. After some discussion of the platform and the speech of Mr. Buchanan, in indorsement, Mr. Hamlin said:

"These events leave me only one unpleasant duty, which is to declare here and now that I can maintain political associations with no party that insists upon such doctrines; that I can support no man for president who avows and recognizes them, and that the little power with which God has endowed me shall be employed manfully, firmly and consistently, for his defeat, demanded as it is by the highest interests of the country that owns all my allegiance."

Mr. Hamlin resigned and went back to Maine, where he was nominated and elected Governor but soon resigned to take the election for another term as United States Senator as a Republican.

Abraham Lincoln heard Senator Hamlin's famous speech and was much impressed by it. It is said that he and Mr. Hamlin had not been introduced and met for the first time after Mr. Hamlin's nomination for Vice-President, when Lincoln, with considerable feeling, told Mr. Hamlin that it was one of the best abolition speeches he had ever heard.

STATE FIREMEN ELECT OFFICERS

Salem Deputy Chief to Head Massachusetts Association

SALEM, Mass., Sept. 15 (Special)—James F. Koen, deputy chief of Salem, was elected president of the Massachusetts Firemen's Association at the closing session of its forty-eighth convention this morning in Now and Then Hall. Others elected were: Joseph F. King of Lawrence and F. T. J. McNamara of Swampscott, first and second vice-presidents; M. Joseph Manning, Milton, treasurer; Daniel J. Looney of Boston, secretary; W. A. Adams, sergeant at arms; directors for one year, J. H. Day of Lynn, W. F. McGrath of Cambridge and J. H. Shea of Springfield.

At the session yesterday afternoon James M. Curley, former Mayor of Boston, in an address to several hundred delegates, advocated the enactment of legislation that would require the installation of the sprinkler system in every manufacturing place and assembly building throughout the State.

Other speakers at yesterday afternoon's session were Charles F. Howard, commissioner of administration and finance, who represented Gov. Alvan T. Fuller; Frank J. Selbelick, election commissioner, who brought Mayor Nichols compliments to the delegates; Theodore A. Glynn, former fire commissioner of Boston; Mayor W. Quinn of Cambridge; Mayor W. Harry Monks of Fall River, and Edward E. Williamson, superintendent of maintenance of the Boston Fire Department.

A resolution to give preference to American-made goods, particularly to those manufactured in Massachusetts, was adopted by the convention during yesterday's session.

PROMOTING 4-H CLUB WORK IS PROPOSED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 15 (Special) — Delegates attending the International 4-H Club Conference at the Eastern States Exposition grounds have arranged a series of meetings late this week in Enfield and other northern Connecticut towns for the purpose of investigating the needs of these towns and stimulating interest in 4-H Club work where it is now undeveloped These leaders will explain what is being done in various states and Canadian provinces. The Hartford County Farm Bureau is co-operating in this effort to plan clubs that will enlarge the scope of the work next year.

STATE CHAIRMEN OF PARTIES DIFFER ON PRIMARY LAW VIEWS

Head of Democratic Committee Favors Pre-Primary for State Offices—Legislators Ask for Public's Opinion—Hearing Adjourned to Oct. 21

Expressions of opinion for and against the retention of the direct primary as a means for choosing candidates in Massachusetts continued yesterday afternoon at the State House before the Joint Special Committee on Election Laws. Charles H. McGlue, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, did not agree entirely with Francis Prescott, chairman of the Republican State Committee, who had earlier spoken against the primary, and supported the "party designation" plan.

Mr. McGlue favored a pre-primary system for choosing state officers and for the office of United States Senator, but favored the present primary system for electing members of the Legislature.

He told of the difficulty of informing the 1,400,000 voters of the State on the qualifications of men seeking office. Because of the existing system, he said, pronounced inequalities in the selection of representatives of the people arise. A pre-primary convention system, he predicted, would give a racial and geographical representation, which does not prevail; so that the minorities would have some voice in the conduct of government. New York has adopted the pre-primary system and it has worked out so well that it is being continued, he said.

The majority of the speakers who followed confined themselves to brief expressions of opinion and recommendations. John J. Cummings of Boston, referring to a previously made statement that under the primary system a candidate was forced to spend a great deal of money, declared that this factor was even more aggravated under the pre-primary convention system, for then the candidate not obtaining the indorsement of the party committee would have to work all the harder to get the nomination.

Favors Modification

J. C. Brimblecom of Newton, formerly Representative, said that although he did not think the direct primary law should be abolished, he thought it should be modified. He offered two plans, first, that the primary date should be advanced to the third Tuesday in June, and second that the ballot be shortened to get a "vast improvement in intelligent voting."

Lewis H. Peters, Representative from Medford, said that "there is certainly something wrong with the primary system. He thought the best way would be a return to the convention system in the selection of candidates for Secretary of State, Attorney-General, State Treasurer and Auditor.

Henry L. Kincaid, chairman of the committee, announced near the close of the hearing that his committee would be glad to receive written suggestions from any citizen of the State in regard to the election laws.

Alexander Lincoln, formerly Assistant Attorney General, and Joseph J. Launie, chairman of the Republican city committee of Medford, endorsed the general ideas expressed by Mr. Prescott.

The next hearing will be held next Wednesday at 10 a. m.

WATER SUPPLY PLANS STUDIED

Delegates of New England Association Pay Visit to Cambridge Plants

Members and guests of the New England Water Works Association, now holding its forty-sixth annual convention at Hotel Statler, were guests of the City of Cambridge on an inspection tour of the Cambridge Filter Plant and the Hersey Meter Company this afternoon following the presentation at the morning session of a series of papers relating to water-supply systems in cities represented by the speakers.

A. O. Doane, of the water division of the Metropolitan District Division of Boston, in a paper on "Distributing Pumping Stations of the Metropolitan Water Works," told the delegates of the work of the commission as it is carried on under the three main divisions of water, sewerage, and parks.

1,424,480 Population Served

The water division operates works for supplying water to the Metropolitan District which now consists of Boston and 19 cities and towns with a total population of 1,424,480 in 1926, he said in announcing that the average daily consumption for the district in 1926 was 138,650,100 gallons or a per capita consumption of 97 gallons.

"While economy of operation is highly desirable, it is not considered advisable to jeodardize the dependable operation of a vital public service to save a few dollars," he said.

This evening members of the association will be entertained at a dinner-dance at Hotel Statler through the courtesy of the Water Works Manufacturers' Association.

Sees Fire Apparatus Tests

Convention delegates and several hundred spectators witnessed the high pressure water tests staged by the Boston Fire Department last evening as a special feature of the convention. The test took place near the Congress Street Bridge on Dorchester Avenue. An exhibition was also given by the "pup" fireboat, which is carried on one of the fireboats.

This miniature fireboat has its own motor for propelling it and also for pumping water, and was designed so that it could get under docks where larger boats could not go.

The displays were personally supervised by Eugene C. Hultman, Fire Commissioner, assisted by George W. Booth, chief engineer of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. Daniel F. Sennott, Fire Chief, was in direct charge.

BILL CUTS COURT'S POWER OVER LABOR

Petition Seeks to Curtail Scope of Injunction

Five initiative petitions were today filed with Roger Clamp, Acting Attorney-General. One would provide a State fund to insure owners of automobiles for liability on account of personal injuries. Another wiuld prohibit a court from issuing a restraining order or writ of injunction in connection with any dispute of labor concerning trems or conditions of employment.

A third provides an eight-hour day in not more than 10 consecutive hours for street railway employees. The fourth makes void, contracts of employment prohibiting membership in labor organizations. The last limits hours of domestic servants to 10 hours.

The petitions are signed by 10 or more residdents of Brockton, headed by Joseph LaFontaine.

GOOD TEMPLARS PLAN FOR "VICTORY NIGHTS"

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 15 (Special)—A resolution declaring for the holding of a series of "victory nights" in various centers of the state throughout the month of November has been adopted at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge of the International Order of Good Templars, in session here.

The object is to increase the membership of existing lodges and establish new units. The Merrimack Valley and Connecticut Valley areas were regarded as good ground for such development. Continued support will be given to the efforts to strengthen state legislation for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and Volstead Act.

Chesley W. Corkum of Somerville was elected grand chief templar without opposition this morning. Others elected are: Grand councilor, Edgar R. Messer, Methuen; grand vice-councilor, Mrs. Addie Johnson, New Bedford; state superintendent of junior work, Mrs. Emma Chase, Taunton; grand superintendent of legislative work, John F. Dietrick, Cambridge; grand secretary, Mrs. Frederick Shanks, Cambridge; grand treasurer, George F. Tilden, Lowell; grand chaplain, Mrs. Emma Purrington, New Bedford; grand marshall, Mrs. Ida B. Orton, Fall River.

CITY'S VEHICLES TO BE INSPECTED

Mayor Orders All Under Test in Conjunction With Safety Work

Mayor Nichols has ordered the complete inspection of every city-owned vehicle and truck in support of the state-wide campaign being conducted by the Mayor's Safety Commission, the Boston Automobile Club, the Boston Chamber of Commerce and other safety organizations.

"All the automobiles of the city must be in perfect condition," he stated, "and all brakes, headlights and steering gears will be given thorough inspection. Stickers signifying adjustment will be placed on each vehicle."

The Boy Scouts who have been detailed to distribute the jay-walkers summons to the meetings at the Parkman Bandstand on the common presented over 400 of the cards. One eight-year-old scout even ventured out into the midst of traffic to present a particularly intrepid jay-walker with his ticket. Most of the traffic violators accepted their sentence with good grace.

The official chart of the safety campaign was raised today in front of the Metropolitan Theater, and carries figures to show the increasing caution of motorists as a result of the campaign.

The number of motorists who have taken advantage of the opportunity to have brakes, lights, horn and steering gear tested free of charge at garages has passed the 200,000 mark, and about one car in four is wearing the official sticker showing a satisfactory test. The campaign committee hopes to triple this number before the safety drive ends on Sept. 24.

SEEK MORE WORK FOR NAVY YARD

Following his communication with Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, about the urgent necessity of something being done for the Boston Navy Yard to avert a wholesale lay-off of navy yard employees, Mayor Nichols announced today that action was being taken by the United States Shipping Board, and the Boston yard has been invited to submit estimates for work on the steamships Defiance and the Conqueror.

The only major work now going on at the yard is the reconditioning of the Utah, and it is expected that this work will be completed on or about Oct. 20.

According to the Mayor's announcement it was expected that the Florida would be sent here during the latter part of October, the Lexington the latter part of December, and five mine-laying ships during October and November. Each of these dates has been advanced at Mayor Nichols' request to secure more stable conditions. The Boston Navy Yard expects to have the Defiance and the Conqueror in about two weeks.

15,000 ATTEND TOPSFIELD FAIR ON OPENING DAY

Children's Exhibits From Many Essex County Towns and Cities Are Features

TOPSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 15 (Special)—An attendance of over 15,000 made the opening day of the Topsfield Fair yesterday a record-breaker in the history of the Essex County Agricultural Society. Not all of the exhibits were in place before the crowd began to arrive and by early afternoon practically every available space that had been allotted for automobile parking was filled.

Yesterday was designated Children's Day and all children were admitted free. From the opening of the show at 10 a. m. until its close at 10 p. m. a varied program of sports, band concerts, vaudeville, horse races, dancing, fireworks, and the usual fair attractions, as well as inspection of the various fruit, flower, vegetable and agricultural exhibits provided interests and entertainment.

Grange and Farmers' Day

Today is featured as Grange and Farmers' Day. The annual banquet of the society was held in the dance hall at noon and a program similar to yesterday's will close with fireworks at 10 o'clock tonight. Tomorrow, which is set aside as Boston day, will feature a horse show, open to all, with driving horses, jumpers, saddle horses and light-weight polo ponies, and an exhibition by Girl Scouts.

A special feature of Saturday's program are exhibitions by Boy and Girl Scouts of Essex County. All Scouts in uniform will be admitted free and a free luncheon will be served to Boy Scouts. Other features of Saturday's program are the Myopia Hunt Club riding exhibition and a firemen's muster.

A new policy of the Essex Agricultural Society to stimulate the interest of the younger generation in the annual fair met with ready response this year, and the space allotted for their exhibitions in the new vegetable building was completely filled. School children of Beverly, Salem, Gloucester, Newburyport, Saugus, Salisbury, Manchester, Ipawich, Merrimac, West Newbury, Topsfield, Essex, Lynnfield, Hamilton and Wenham exhibited needlework, drawing, basketry, manual arts, flowers, fruits, vegetables and the results of their work in canning classes.

An unusual exhibit by the Briscoe School of Beverly is a collection of 11 paintings in water color and black and white, illustrating the history of Beverly, painted by boys of 13 and 14 years and framed by boys in the practical arts class of the school.

Wild Flowers Collection

For a collection of 90 different wild flowers, gathered in a day, labeled and displayed in bottles, 14-year-old Harold Farnell of Georgetown was awarded first prize.

Lewis A. Pingree, a 13-year-old Georgetown boy, in entering his handmade motorized hook and ladder, four feet long and equipped with about 12 feet of ladders, attached to it a penciled note which read: "To the Judge—I hope you will have time to see that the lights will work. The switch is under the seat on the left-hand side. The tail light has to be turned on separately by turning the bulb. The ladders will work by the cranks near the seat."

An exhibition that is attracting considerable attention is that of the Essex County Roadside Stand Association, which features a collection of fruits and vegetables and guarantees "a square deal to the buying public" that patronizes the established farmers banded together in this association in an effort to promote honest roadside selling by "honest-to-goodness growers."

SAVINGS BANKS ASSOCIATION MEETS

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 15 (AP)—Representatives of 196 Massachusetts savings banks gathered here this afternoon for the opening of the tenth annual meeting of the Savings Banks' Association of Massachusetts. This year is the first the bankers have met in Bristol County.

The three-day session opened with addresses by John T. Swift, Fall River, chairman of the Bristol County group which is host to the delegates, and Mayor Charles S. Ashley, himself formerly identified with the banking business.

SHELLFISH INDUSTRY CONFERENCE CALLED

Arthur K. Reading, Attorney General, today announced that he has called a conference for next Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock in his office of all people interested in the shellfish industry in Massachusetts to discuss the existing situation with relation to the taking of shellfish from water of the Commonwealth.

The present situation developed from the action of Dr. George H. Bigelow, State Health Commissioner, refusing to issue any more new permits to ship shellfish outside the State.

BANKING INSTITUTE DINNER

Approximately 200 members of the Boston Chapter, American Institute of Banking, were present at a dinner in the Hotel Lenox last evening at which the women's committee outlined the proposed activities for the winter season. It was announced that the first general dinner meeting will be held at the Hotel Statler on Oct. 6. Among those present were Miss L. G. Sproul, chairman of the women's committee; Prof. Edward M. Chamberlain of Boston University, and Richard D. Lee, who presided.

THE STORE FOR MEN
A Separate Store in a Separate Building
Jordan Marsh Company
Jordan Marsh Company

BOSTON

Store open till 5:30 beginning Sept. 16

CUSTOM TAILORED SUITS

—from the new imported and domestic woolens

FOR men of taste and sound judgment in clothes who prefer the individuality of the best custom tailoring, we offer unusual assortments and perfect workmanship.

—large assortment of exclusive patterns

ON THE THIRD FLOOR of THE STORE FOR MEN

Smart New Coats

Beautifully and Lavishly Trimmed with

Beaver Fox Squirrel

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Usually 110.00 and 160.00

Ronella with Fox or Skunk, $125.00

Outside of the sumptuous collars, cuffs, and borders, there is an almost regal simplicity in these new coats, beautifully tailored and tucked in slenderizing ways. The soft materials *Kashmir, Velgare, Venise, Veloria* are beautifully adapted to the modern slim silhouette, and beautiful furs. Every coat is furred in luxury that blends with the new Fall shades.

No Advance in Price

We consider it a duty to our customers to continue the same low prices that doubled our coat business in August. We are in that desirable and fortunate position of being able to induce our best makers to duplicate many of their very best coats with no advance in price.

WOMEN'S MISSES' THIRD FLOOR

Chandler & Co.

BOSTON COMMON—TREMONT ST. AT WEST—ESTABLISHED OVER A CENTURY

MORE ACTIVITY FORECAST FOR TEXTILE MILLS

Lowell Manufacturers Say Prospects Are Pointing to a Busy Winter

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 15 (Special Correspondence) — Lowell textile manufacturers are expressing confidence over prospects for business and the opinion that the coming winter will be marked by a greater industrial activity than has been experienced in this city in a long period.

An official of the Nashua Manufacturing Company said that his plant had orders on hand that would insure a capacity schedule for some time to come. At the present time a rearrangement of machinery is being made but a full-time basis is being maintained with every likelihood that still further increases in working hours will follow termination of that procedure.

Oliver P. Greenwood, superintendent of the Lowell shops, said that business conditions were as good as they have been with a trend toward a better outlook. At the Doott mills, F. A. Flather, treasurer, said that the mill is running on a schedule that promises well for a continuance of the present working basis.

Three textile and trade commissioners of the Department of Commerce are in Lowell, coming to this city from Washington, D. C., at the request of Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, Representative in Congress, for the purpose of co-operating with the textile manufacturers. The officials are Edward T. Pickard, chief of the textile division; August Bauer, Jr., trade commissioner to Singapore and Frank E. Fitzpatrick, chief of the wool and woolen goods section.

Mr. Pickard stated that the purpose of the visit to Lowell is to see just what can be done to assist manufacturers of textile goods in this city and the surrounding towns in the disposal of their products in foreign countries.

The commissioners are also endeavoring to learn the exact nature of the products of the various plants with the view of creating and extending uses for the different types of cloth.

A part of the time spent by the commissioners while in this section will be in Lawrence where the textile plants of that city will be visited.

TRUCK MEN WARNED TO KEEP BRAKES UP

Not Matter of Dollars and Cents, Says Mr. Goodwin

Safety is not a matter of dollars and cents, declared Frank A. Goodwin, state registrar of motor vehicles, in upholding the regulations regarding truck brakes against protests made by representatives of the motortruck interests at a hearing yesterday at the State House before William F. Williams, Commissioner of Public Works.

Truck owners contended that they experienced difficulty in stopping within the distance limitations imposed by the State for brake tests. Mr. Goodwin replied that he knew the fault did not lie wholly with the owners but more often with the manufacturers of trucks. The human element must be contended with, however, Mr. Goodwin continued, citing instances of where the employers had failed to have brakes fixed after being informed of the need by the drivers, or where a driver failed to report his poor brakes to the owner.

Irving Malkin, a Boston truckman, suggested that a change in regulations be made to cover the prevalent practice of overloading. A 2½-ton truck should not be made to carry a heavier load, he said, than its brakes are intended to hold. Day Baker of the Motortruck Club, corroborated the statements of Mr. Malkin.

MACHINES TO STOKE STATE HOUSE FIRES

New Equipment Obtained to Eliminate Smoke

Two automatic stokers, which will eliminate the smoke nuisance at the State House are to be installed in that building as the result of a conference yesterday between Charles P. Howard, chairman of the State Commission of Administration and Finance, and Governor Fuller.

Going into conference with Mr. Howard soon after his arrival at the State House, the Governor held that the State should take the lead in the elimination of the smoke nuisance. He stated a hope, however, that the automotic stokers will accomplish the desired results while still permitting the use of soft coal.

The Commonwealth has heretofore saved approximately $32,000 a year at the State House through using soft instead of hard coal. The difference in costs in all of state boiler rooms approaches the $1,000,000 mark. The Governor has instructed the purchase of more automatic stokers if the ones now being sent for installation prove satisfactory.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS

Promotion of three lieutenants and 13 sergeants was announced last night by Herbert A. Wilson, Boston Police Commissioner. The three lieutenants are Thomas S. J. Cavanaugh, drillmaster, who remains at headquarters; Thomas F. Connolly of Jamaica Plain Station, and Charles W. Miller of Roxbury Crossing Station, all of whom were sergeants The transfer of 125 patrolmen to different stations throughout the city was also announced.

POLICE TO PARADE OCT. 12

Notice has been given to division commanders of the Boston Police Department that the annual street parade of the Boston Police will be held on Oct. 12. The announcement is made at this time to enable participants to prepare their parade uniforms and equipment.

Connecticut Girls Run Farms While Taking Agriculture Course

Potato Growing, Poultry Raising and Soy Bean Crop Among Summer Activities of Three Young Women Who Are to Make Farming Their Vocation

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., Sept. 15 (Special)—Three girls, who are taking the course in vocational agriculture at the Windham High School in this city, got first-hand experience during the summer by running farms of their own for profit. The three girls are Miss Elizabeth White of Ripley Hill, South Coventry; Miss Doris Palmer of Chestnut Hill, Mansfield, and Miss Sophia Sulkowski of Wormwood Hill, Mansfield.

Miss White has a half-acre of Green Mountain potatoes which will compare favorably with those of other farmers in her locality. Her 40 Rhode Island Red pullets might lead the visitor to believe she has had more than limited experience in poultry raising. The 30 white leghorn hens which Miss White has are taking advantage of the abundant green food to offset the higher grain costs. Lower egg prices this season and higher feed costs may make her profit less than the satisfactory profits she earned last year. When she closed her accounts on Oct. 31, 1926, she had a business profit slightly over 10 per cent on all costs, including her own labor. Although the volume of Miss White's business is still limited, it represents a distinct addition to the income from the home farm.

She began with 30 single comb white leghorn pullets and averaged 28 birds for the year ending Oct. 31, 1926. This record is said to compare very favorably with the leading 10 bird pens in the international laying contest at the Connecticut Agricultural College at Storrs. In fact, Miss White added to her laurels by entering her birds and capturing several prize ribbons for monthly production in the junior egg-laying contest among the club boys and girls of the State.

Miss Palmer is confining her efforts almost exclusively to poultry. She began in a small way when she first enrolled in the high school course in September, 1925. Last January she bought 400 high-grade white leghorn baby chicks for delivery in March and April. The cockerels have been sold and approximately 150 growing pullets now occupy the range. Miss Palmer found last year from carefully kept records and accounts that her late pullets cost nearly twice what the early ones did to raise to maturity, which may account for only 100 of the 400 chicks being ordered for April this year.

The soy bean crop being raised by Miss Sulkowski is more of a novelty in this region than the projects of the other young women. It is being used as a dried forage and as a silage crop addition in this region, and she hopes to supply some of the necessary seed, acclimated to local conditions.

EDWARD E. WHITING MADE "EL" TRUSTEE

Author and Journalist Succeeds Andrew Marshall

Edward E. Whiting of Newton, newspaper man, author and speaker, was nominated by Governor Fuller yesterday to be a trustee of the Boston Elevated Railway, succeeding Andrew Marshall, who has resigned.

Mr. Writing, a member of the class of 1897 at Harvard, started his newspaper career on the Springfield Republican and came to Boston in 1903. He served for a while as the secretary of Andrew J. Peters, during the latter part of his term as Mayor in 1921. It was his months of study in various cities in preparation for writing a series of articles on transportation, that gave him wide knowledge of railway problems. He is also the author of a course in journalism used in the Massachusetts State Department of Education.

Among other reappointments made yesterday by Governor Fuller were:

Daniel B. Lewis, Lexington, board of registration of certified public accountants.

Frank C. Smith, Worcester, Wachusetts Mountain state reservation commission.

D. Chester Parsons, Shirley, clerk First District Court of northern Middlesex.

Edward N. Dahlberg, Brockton, master in chancery.

Stanley A. Dearborn, Wakefield, master in chancery.

Meyer J. Sawyer, Brookline, master in chancery.

Colver J. Stone, Andover, trial justice.

BUTTER DUTY DEEMED TRADE PACT BLOW

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—British Columbia business interests are stirred at the possibility that Australia may abrogate the Canadian-Australian preferential trade treaty, by which British Columbia has benefited greatly, following the statements of H. E. Pratten, Minister of Trade and Commerce in the Australian Government. After investigating trade conditions in Canada as they affect Australia, Mr. Pratten strongly objected to the action of the Canadian Government in imposing dumping duties on Australian butter. A continuation of this policy would make it almost impossible for Australia to do any business in Canada, he declared.

The Australian Minister will report on the whole effect of the treaty on Australia's trade in Canada. While he declared that he was hopeful that a settlement of the present difficulties would be arranged as a result of his interviews with members of the Canadian Government, and added that he had not sought any change in the trade pact, his evident dissatisfaction was the cause of much concern and was given wide prominence by Canadian newspapers.

WINNIPEG'S HEATING PLANT

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—Winnipeg's central steam heating plant, built a few years ago, will shortly pay its own way, it is predicted, on the basis of the report of its operations for the first six months of the present year. This report shows a deficit of only $224 for this period, as against a deficit of $14,000 for the corresponding period of 1926. Extensions are being built to the mains this fall, which are expected to increase the business of the utility considerably. The plant supplies heat during the winter to a great many of the business buildings in the down-town section of the city.

DR. DAUM TAKES PASTORATE

THOMPSONVILLE, Conn., Sept. 15 (AP)—The Rev. Dr. W. Fletcher Daum, war chaplain and relief worker, will assume the pastorate of the local Presbyterian Church on Sunday. Dr. Daum, who has been pastor of the Westchester Presbyterian Church, the oldest Presbyterian church in the Bronx, served with the American Army during the War and with the army of occupation in Germany. After the war he did special relief work in Eastern Russia and later in Turkey and Syria.

INT'L. AGRICULTURAL DEFICIT

International Agricultural Corporation reports for the year ended June 30, 1927, a deficit of $352,316 after interest, depreciation and depletion. This compares with net in the previous year equal to $1.57 a share on the 450,000 shares of common stock, after same charges and allowing for regular 7 per cent dividends on the 100,000 shares of prior preference stock.

APPLE YIELD BELOW AVERAGE

Crop Reported to Be Fifteen Million Barrels Less Than Last Year

The apple crop for the United States will be over 15,000,000 barrels less than last year, and nearly 10,000,000 barrels less than the average for the years 1922 to 1926, according to figures released by C. D. Stevens and K. D. Blood, statisticians for the New England Crop Reporting Service. Only 24,198,000 barrels are expected to be harvested, while over 39,000,000 barrels were on the market during 1926.

The prospects for New England have declined 4.7 per cent during August, and now it is expected that only 1,538,000 barrels will be harvested. In 1926 2,168,000 barrels was the total yield of a bumper crop. The MacIntosh and Wealthy seem to be making up the bulk of the supply, while Baldwins are very scarce.

The greatest falling off in New England is noted in Connecticut where the crop is estimated at 49 per cent less than in 1926. Massachusetts will yield but 58 per cent of last year's supply, while New Hampshire is 27 per cent and Vermont 10 per cent behind the 1926 figures. The only New England state to increase its crop is Maine, where 472,000 barrels, 22,000 barrels more than last year are expected. But even this increase will not bring the supply up to the average level.

Washington is the greatest producer in the United States, this year, and will harvest over 6,000,000 barrels, more than 2,000,000 less than last year. Cranberries have had a good year in Massachusetts and pears will yield above the average in New England.

BOWDOIN RECEIVES CHECK FOR $50,000

David Pingree of Salem Contributes to Endowment Funds

BRUNSWICK, Me., Sept. 15 (Special)—Dr. Kenneth C. M. Sills, president of Bowdoin College, who returned this week from Europe, announces the receipt here this summer of a check of $50,000 for the general endowment funds from David Pingree of Salem, Mass. Mr. Pingree wrote that he had no particular connection with Bowdoin College but was making his gift where he thought it would do the most good.

During their travels Dr. and Mrs. Sills visited France, the Italian lakes and Switzerland and spent nearly three weeks at Lausanne where Dr. Sills was a delegate from the Episcopal Church of America to the World Conference on Faith and Order.

With space being still held open for men who will take the fall entrance examinations and for other late applicants of high standing, 148 freshmen and nine upper class men have been admitted to Bowdoin College. Of this number 63, or 40 per cent, are residents of Maine, while 55 come from the parent state of Massachusetts. The remaining group includes nine from New York and five or less from 12 other states. Mexico and Porto Rico are each represented by one man.

ROUND-TABLE KNIGHTS HOLD WORLD MEETING

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 15 (Special)—An impressive lesson in chivalry was given through the presentation of a tableaux as the opening feature of the fourth international convention of the Loyal Knights of the Round Table. Delegates from Canada, Florida, and much of the intervening territory arrived during the day.

Earnest McCleary of Detroit, president of the order, announced that $1282 had been raised in America toward aiding British authorities in excavations in Wales, which, it was hoped, would throw additional light on the Arthurian legend.

LEGION REBUKE BRINGS REPLIES

Fin. Com. Chairman Denies Slur—Mayor Praises Criticism

A letter and a statement were received at the office of Edward F. Flynn, acting commander of the Massachusetts American Legion, yesterday, both replying to his open-letter criticism of the Boston Finance Commission for the latter's statement that "true patriotism does not require nourishment from the city treasury," which Mr. Flynn had construed as an objection to the "send-off" given the American Legion.

The letter was from Mayor Nichols, and the statement from Charles L. Carr, chairman of the Finance Commission.

Making it clear that he was speaking for himself and not for the commission as a whole, Mr. Carr said:

"The report of the Finance Commission in no way criticized the spending of city money in connection with the sailing of the Legion, nor for any other worthy purpose. It did criticize the abuses that exist and pointed out the steady increase in the cost of public celebrations, calling this year for an appropriation of $87,000."

The letter sent to Mr. Flynn by Mayor Nichols follows in part:

"Timed almost to the moment when the Legion ship sailed, there appeared a report from the Finance Commission severely criticizing the city for its expenditures in celebrations of a patriotic character, and stated that true patriotism does not require nourishment.

"The commission alluded to food, drink and entertainment as purposeless and profitless expenditure, but neglected to state that this expenditure was mostly devoted to lunches and ice cream for children on historical occasions as the 17th of March, 19th of April, 17th of June and the 4th of July, and to patriotic exercises appropriate to these great days.

"The city of Boston has just been going through a trying period during which the thoughtful citizen ought to hesitate before criticising any reasonable observance in the cause of law, order and Americanism. I know of no organization better qualified to express an opinion upon such criticism than the American Legion.

"Again I thank you for writing me and thus giving me the opportunity to say that your letter truly represents the views of the entire community."

Connecticut Tree 32 Feet in Girth

West Ashford Man Wins First Prize in Forestry Department Big Tree Contest

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 15 (Special)—Arpad Moriez of West Ashford, Conn., is the winner of the first prize in the large tree contest conducted by the Connecticut State Forestry Department, according to an announcement by Austin F. Hawes, State Forester.

A red oak on Mr. Moriez's property proved to be the largest tree of the numerous ones reported by entrants in the contest. Second prize was won by Dr. Charles B. Graves of Gales Ferry, who reported a white oak growing on his land.

The prize-winning tree reported by Mr. Moriez was found to have a circumference of 32 feet at a point one foot above the ground, 21 feet at a point 4½ feet above the ground, a horizontal branch spread of 135 feet and a height of 95 feet.

The white oak which took second prize has a 26-foot circumference of 19 feet, six inches, four and a half feet above the ground, a horizontal branch spread of 132 feet and is 85 feet high. Measurements of all trees as reported by the contestants in entering the contest were checked by representatives of the forestry department.

The winners of first and second prizes will be awarded books concerning trees which have been given by a woman interested in conservation and whose name is withheld by the department.

PEARL VALUED AT $175 IS FOUND IN QUAHOG

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 15 (AP)—Raymond Curtis, a letter carrier, spent 10 cents for quahogs yesterday, and as a result is $175 richer today. One of the shell fish contained what he thought was a black shoe button. A jeweler examined it and declared it to be a beautiful specimen of black pearl worth $175. Had not Mr. Curtis, in his curiosity to decide just what he had found in the quahog, cut a piece of the pearl off with his knife, the gem would be worth $50 more, the jeweler asserted.

ZONING ORDINANCE FAVORED

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Sept. 15 (Special)—The Newburyport Chamber of Commerce has gone on record as favoring the establishment of a permanent zoning ordinance and has referred the matter to the civic committee with instructions to act.

Refrigerator Sales on Upgrade, With January the Busiest Month

New England Does Five Per Cent of Nation's Business—Vermont Leads Sectional Industry—One Plant Has Operated 80 Years

FOR 113 days the New England Council is releasing abstracts of reports of an industrial survey of New England, conducted in co-operation with the United States Department of Commerce, in order that the Council may have a proper basis of fact upon which to act in the behalf of New England business. Each article concerns a different industry.

Curiously enough the hot months are also the slack months in the manufacture of refrigerators in New England. Sales in the industry are reported as steady with a slight tendency upward, and the seasonal variation not as great as would be expected. New England makes approximately 5 per cent of the United States' refrigerators, and out of the 17 plants within the five states the three factories in Vermont turn out nearly three-fifths of the total.

The abstract released by the research department of the New England council follows:

Vermont Leads in Refrigerators

"New England's refrigerator companies produce a yearly output which is slightly more than 5 per cent of the country's total value, according to the census figures. In 1923 there were 132 such establishments in the United States, of which 10 were in Massachusetts, three in Vermont, two in Maine and one each in Connecticut and New Hampshire. Massachusetts and Vermont employed 467 workers who received an income of $540,000. Within New England, Vermont's three companies employed 64 per cent of the wage earners and produced 58 per cent of the value of product. Massachusetts plants are small in number of wage earners and high in wages.

"Refrigerator plants have been in operation in New England for an average of 32 years, the range being from six to 80 years. Half of these plants have retained their original management, and the other half made changes within from 2 to 32 years. Labor conditions and raw materials were the principal reasons for locating in this section.

"The chief raw material is lumber; pine, maple, fir, and spruce. This is purchased principally in New England, with some companies giving their chief source as the South. Hardware is bought chiefly outside of New England, as are zinc, iron, porcelain and sheet metal.

Most Use Incentive Wage Methods

"All the larger companies report the use of piece work or other incentive wage methods, the percentage of workers thus affected ranging from 17 per cent to 70 per cent in individual plants. July and August are the slack months, and January, according to 1923 and 1926 figures, was the month of maximum employment. The seasonal fluctuation is not great enough to require supplementary employment or the making of special products. Few companies have reported improvements in their plants.

"The trend of sales in all plants reporting, with 1921 sales as a base, increased 10 per cent in 1922 and 12 per cent in 1923, but dropped off 6 per cent in 1924 and 10 per cent in 1925, and no company reports a present decrease. Increases are ascribed to new sales methods, new products, and extension of territories. The trend of sales in New England is also reported as upward by several firms. The majority of these plants sell from 80 per cent to 100 per cent of their product in the New England area, but the average for the entire group is only 65 per cent. Brands or trademarks are used on from 75 per cent to 100 per cent of output. The channels of distribution are various, and many companies combine several of the standard methods."

FOUR-YEAR COURSE IN MUSIC STARTED

Lowell Normal Inaugurates New Feature This Fall

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 15 (Special)—With the opening of the State Normal School yesterday the first four-year course in music, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Education, was established. This is the first time such a course has been instituted under the direction of the Commonwealth and is the natural development of the special course for music supervisors which was begun about 14 years ago.

The Lowell Normal School was chosen, at that time, by the State Board of Education as the one school which should specialize in the preparation for musical instruction and supervision.

The course began under the supervision of Albert Edmund Brown. For the past seven years it has been carried on under the direction of Miss Inez Field Damon, graduate of Smith College with the degree of Bachelor of Music and of the Northampton Institute of Music Pedagogy.

FITCHBURG BANK MERGER APPROVED

FITCHBURG, Mass., Sept. 15 (AP)—Approval was given yesterday by the comptroller of the currency at Washington to the petition of the directors of the recently created Worcester County National Bank for the consolidation of its two local banking branches in a new location in the Y. M. C. A. building, midway between the two present locations.

Under provisions of the McFadden Act, under which the Merchant's National Bank of Worcester and the Fitchburg Bank and Trust Company of this city consolidated last June, it was necessary to close one of the two offices of the old Fitchburg bank and trust company in this city.

LARGE MILL PROPERTY IN ADAMS TO BE SOLD

ADAMS, Mass., Sept. 15 (AP)—The directors of the Renfrew Manufacturing Company will sell much of its property here at public auction, according to an announcement made yesterday. The articles for sale are a factory building, a number of tenement houses, other real estate, machinery and equipment.

The equipment includes 25,000 spindles, 1700 looms and 400 jacquard looms. The firm of Samuel Freeman & Co. of Boston and Philadelphia will conduct the sale.

FURNITURE MEN URGED TO BE FAIR

Eagle Freshwater Tells Convention Confidence Is Most Valuable Asset

Fair treatment of customers was urged upon all furniture dealers by Eagle Freshwater of Grand Rapids, Mich., director of the National Retail Furniture Institute and editor of the trade journal, Furniture Record, speaking to 500 members of the Home Furnishers' Association of Massachusetts last evening at their annual banquet at the Elks Hotel. Mr. Freshwater told of a campaign recently conducted in several cities for the direct purpose of strengthening the confidence of both men and women buyers.

"Of course," he said, "the confidence begins with you. Shortly $3,000,000 worth of the merchandise now on exhibition in Mechanics Building will pass into the hands of retail dealers. They must be convinced of the quality of that merchandise so that they, in turn, may have confidence in offering it for sale to their clients. Buyers, attracted to a store by good advertising, may buy once or twice with only a partial knowledge of values. But they will not remain your clients unless they are convinced in the shortest possible time that you are a reliable dealer and that what you have to sell will give them the service they expect.

"It pays to advertise," Mr. Freshwater continued, "but it does not pay to advertise anything but the truth. It does not pay to advertise one thing and confront the prospective purchaser when he comes to buy with another, a substitute. It is your duty to look ahead and so gather your stock that there will be no chance of having to disappoint customers when they come to you in response to your advertisements. Give your customer what you want storekeepers to give you when you go out to buy commodities. If you do this the standard of the furniture trade will be a thing to be proud of. Happily we believe that the last few years have seen an almost total disappearance of dubious methods, of methods which were not precisely dishonest but left something to be desired on the side of scruple. The squarest deal you can give will always repay you in good will, and modern business thrives on good will."

John Clarkson of Waltham, president, presided at the banquet. Representatives of the New England Furniture Manufacturers' Association, now exhibiting their merchandise at Mechanics Building participated in the banquet.

CHAMBER OFFICIAL ELECTED

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 15 (AP) — Carl H. Bischoff of Harrisonburg, Va., who was elected manager and secretary of the Lewiston Chamber of Commerce last night, assumed his duties today.

Display of Flags Asked for Sept. 17

Mayor Moves to Observe Anniversary of Signing Constitution

As a basis for the proper commemoration of the 140th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution of the United States, Mayor Nichols yesterday issued an order calling for the conspicuous display of flags on all public buildings Saturday. The order follows:

"I hereby direct that the American flag shall be properly displayed from all public buildings in the City of Boston from sunrise to sunset on Saturday, Sept. 17, in commemoration of the 140th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution of the United States.

"I earnestly hope that private organizations and citizens will also co-operate and display the national colors on that day."

MELROSE INSTALLS "WHITE WAY LAMPS"

Light Company to Provide Service in Month

Ten new "white way" lamps, strung along Main Street in Melrose, from Porter Street to Franklin Square and extending the eight previously installed between Wyoming Avenue and Porter Street, will be ready in about a month, officials of the Malden and Melrose Electric Light Company said yesterday. Poles of heavy fluted material, with iron bases, are being erected in place of the old wooden poles.

The City of Melrose Lighting Commission had requested that the "white way" be extended from Ell Pond to the Wakefield line. Half of this extension is now completed and continuation from Franklin Square to the Wakefield line is under advisement by the company.

The light company will receive a flat annual sum from the city for the rent of the poles and the use of the lights. It is also believed that "white way" lamps will be installed along Franklin Street to the Melrose Highlands Railroad Station.

FRESHMEN ENROLL AT SIMMONS COLLEGE

Registration for the new academic year at Simmons College is well under way. Freshmen, whose numbers fill the present capacity for first year students at the college, were the first to enroll yesterday morning. The new students met their advisers at 3:30 p. m. and were afterward presented to the college officers at an informal reception for freshmen given by the members of the faculty.

Enrollment for the upper classes and for students entering with advanced standing began today and will continue through Friday afternoon. Class work will begin Monday morning.

BUDGET STAND IS REITERATED

Dr. Bogan Replies to Mayor on Schoolhouse Commission Issue

Amendment of the law so as to provide that the schoolhouse commission shall be required to submit to the school committee a budget for administrative purposes which shall show the details of administrative items, is declared by Dr. Frederick L. Bogan, chairman of the school committee, to be the desire of all the members of the committee. The statement was contained in a letter to Mayor Nichols replying to his inquiry on the subject. The question was brought up by a letter from Alexander M. Sullivan, business manager for the committee, to the finance commission on Sept. 10. Mr. Sullivan said that "the lack of budgeting on the part of the schoolhouse commission, a body over which the Mayor exercises supreme control, creates a situation which cannot be defended."

Mayor Nichols then wrote to Dr. Bogan asking whether the statement represented the sentiments of the chairman and other members of the committee. In his reply Dr. Bogan said:

"At a meeting of the school committee held on June 6, 1927, and with the approval of the other members of the committee, I made the following statement which appears on the records:

"'The school committee regrets that it is compelled to budget in one sum the administrative expenses of the schoolhouse commission. No other municipal budget is handled in this manner and the committee believes that the law should be amended next year so as to provide that the schoolhouse commission shall be required to submit a budget for administrative purposes to the school committee which shall show the details, personnel employed, the salaries paid, and other necessary administrative items. Appropriating the administrative expenses of the schoolhouse commission in one sum, gives the public no information and defeats the purpose of a municipal budget.

"'Early this year, the business manager informed the school committee that it should not be obliged to pass an unitemized budget for administrative expenses of the schoolhouse commission; that such expenses should show the details, as do all budgets.

"'The committee therefore is passing such a budget against its best judgment, but evidently is obliged to pass it under existing law in its present form without the necessary details.'"

MAINE JUDGE NAMED

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 15 (AP)—William F. Jude was nominated by Governor Brewster yesterday to be judge of the Newport Municipal Court. Percy A. Hasty, named on Tuesday, declined to serve.

C. F. Hovey Co.

Established 1833

BOSTON

The Style Shops for Women

Second Floor

Seen in Our Coat and Dress Shops—

Coat of Veluna employs the new side fullness that gives a beautifully graceful line. The collar and cuffs of skunk. Sketched right, $98

Dark, rich beaver makes deep cuffs and a new collar—a shawl with smart square ends! The coat of Venice drapes cleverly from the side fastening. $98

Points used effectively on a dinner gown are employed to attach a skirt of black velvet to a black lace frock. The cowl-like bodice of flesh color crepe Elizabeth creates a soft blouse effect. Sketched, $65

A black satin blouse skillfully uses velvet flounces, in the pulled-up draped effect front emphasized by a rhinestone buckle that holds it in place. $69.50

Printed transparent velvet gown equally appropriate for afternoon or dinner—the simple interest of the frock is focused on the pleated skirt to achieve a silhouette that is the nth degree of slimness. $75

A flattering stole collar and exceptionally deep cuffs of blue wolf trim a coat of Malina. In grey with grey wolf. $110

A beautiful grey Veluna coat is most luxurious looking with collar, cuffs and bands of silky mole. $110

A cuff from wrist to elbow, a shawl collar of skunk gives infinite distinction to a coat of shag bark tan. Sketched left, $125

Biarritz ensemble (copied from "Anna") of imported French repp combined with satin and crepe, is undoubtedly as important worn in a tuxedo manner as when snugly buttoned to afford the necessary warmth for the first cold days of autumn. Sketched. $45

Metallic embroidered georgette plus transparent velvet gives a distinction to the wearer. The circular skirt gives an uneven influence but the fulness is not apparent until below the knees. $69.50

RADIO

Theory of Supersonic Six-Tube Receiver Discussed

Standard Parts Make Assembly of Newest Set Easy — Variable Adjustments Allow for Greatest Efficiency

In this second of three articles on a new receiver developed by the Monitor Radio Department, the theory of a superheterodyne circuit using but six tubes in its complete form is discussed. Used with an antenna, as is the custom with even most of the multi-tube sets today, the receiver shows great selectivity and sensitivity and, best of all, it has no critical adjustments once the intermediate amplifier has been set. The first article ran yesterday, and the last, containing assembly instructions, will be published tomorrow.

By VOLNEY D. HURD

Probably no greater difficulty faced the writer than the naming of this set, avoiding the various "dynes," trying to get something descriptive and avoiding the criticism of some engineers who are sticklers for details.

There are some who may contend that this set does not carry out the true superheterodyne idea, in that this type of receiver was not so much a question of changing frequency for selectivity as it was to permit the use of long wavelength amplifiers permitting much more efficient amplification. There is no doubt that this is the common concept of the superheterodyne. Yet if the set was not called a superheterodyne there would be those who would look at it and say "Why that's just a variation of a superheterodyne."

Of course one can hardly please everyone. In England the superheterodyne is commonly known as the "supersonic heterodyne" which is usually shortened to "supersonic." We therefore have taken the name "supersonic" and crave the indulgence of those who would object to this. At least it need not be confused with a superheterodyne, and yet its similarity in changing the wavelength to a higher one is suggested. In order to clarify this point we describe it as a "600-Meter Supersonic" which gives the approximate frequency at which the fixed amplifier operates. The final clarification comes in placing the two initials "H-H" ahead of it standing for the names of the writer and for the developer of the oscillator circuit. After all, "What's in a name?" Performance is what counts, and we have tried to take every precaution in the design of this receiver to see that it performs for Mr. Man-In-The-Street.

Step-by-Step Analysis

Taking the circuit step by step we start with the antenna series condenser. A desirable form of antenna coupling; this is particularly necessary in this circuit, since an untuned primary would act as an absorption circuit for the short-wave oscillator and the set wouldn't function for a certain band of frequencies.

We next come to the combined antenna and oscillator circuit. In this circuit the incoming wavelength, wherever it may be in the radiocast band, is changed to a fixed wavelength of about 600 meters. This is made possible by the oscillator which is in effect a miniature radiocasting station. The oscillator is varied in relation to the tuning dial so that its wave mixing with incoming wavelength gives a third wavelength of 600 meters, carrying on it the identical music or voice which was transmitted from the sending station.

Thus the amplifier may be left at a given point which is above the radiocast range. Since no signals are put through it except those stepped up there by the oscillator, great selectivity results. One of the outstanding features of this circuit is that a station comes in at but one point on the oscillator dial. Mr. Hanscom, in discussing this type of oscillator, wrote as follows:

"By properly selecting a fixed frequency it is possible to provide a tuning system in which the signal can only be received at one point on either of the two tuning controls. If, for example, we choose a detector frequency of 550 meters or 546 k. c., this must be the difference which exists between the frequency of the incoming signals and a frequency which is to be generated within the set.

"The radiocast spectrum covers the wave bands between 200 meters, or 1500 k. c. and 546 meters or 550 k. c. We, therefore, must cover with our oscillator a band of frequencies which will provide a constant difference of 546 k. c. between the oscillator and the incoming signal which ranges from 1500 k. c. to 500 k. c. This condition will be met for the above-mentioned frequencies when the oscillator will tune from 2046 k. c. to 1096 k. c. which corresponds in wavelength to the bands between 147 and 274 meters.

"The design of an oscillator covering this band is not difficult, and it will be noted that the oscillator does not encroach upon the radiocast band except between 200 and 274 meters. In actual practice, the choice of the detector frequency somewhat higher than this will reduce the overlap still farther. It is interesting to note that for any given signal frequency there is only one point on the oscillator scale which will provide the necessary beat frequency for the detector.

"For example, at 300 meters the frequency of the oscillator is 1546 k. c. and the only other frequency at which the necessary condition would be met is when the oscillator is tuned to 454 k. c. which corresponds to a wavelength of 662 meters. This point cannot be reached on the oscillator because it is designed to tune only as high as 274 meters.

"In order properly to generate a new frequency within the set and transfer to it the modulation which has been impressed on the signal frequency at the radiocasting station, it is necessary that a certain relation should exist between the amplitude of the signal frequency and that of the locally generated oscillator frequency. This is the reason why some experimenters have had difficulty with superhetrodyne oscillators. If the oscillator frequency is not coupled sufficiently tight or if it is coupled too tight, the resultant beat frequency will not be properly modulated.

"In attempting to secure a better coupling without the necessity of a large power waste in the oscillator the writer evolved a method of coupling as indicated in the accompanying diagram. It will be noted that the plate coil of the oscillator is a part of the tuned grid circuit for the first tube, and therefore we have the effect of a series resonant circuit which provides a big voltage change on the grid of the first tube, with a minimum of power in the oscillator."

First Circuit Transfer

Having changed our incoming signal to a wavelength of from 550 to 600 meters we have the problem of transferring this over to our first fixed-frequency tube. Here we use the regular Browning-Drake slot-wound-type of transformer. Messrs. Browning and Drake unknowingly were doing us a service when they designed this, as it is probably the only tuned R. F. transformer designed for the radiocast band that is efficient on the high waves so that it can be tuned to 600 meters and used with great success. This permits the experimenter and reader to build the set of standard parts easily picked up on the market.

This unit is the standard B-D transformer without a tickler. The Rice method of neutralization is used, since it is effective with large tubes. This means that the center turn of enameled wire must be lifted and scraped so that the grid return may be made at this point. A distinct advantage of this neutralized stage, besides the fact that it adds sensitivity and selectivity, is that it makes an excellent volume control.

A 30-ohm rheostat is used on this tube and when this is turned out while a strong station is coming in the neutralizing condenser may be turned to where the music is weakest if not altogether out and the set will be neutralized. Naturally this will control volume to any desired degree. The filaments of all the other tubes are controlled by a two-ohm rheostat which costs less than multiple fixed filament devices and permits the use of different types of tubes. It is mounted back panel and once set for the tubes you are using need not be touched again.

The output of this stage goes through another B-D transformer to the detector, which is regenerative. Since this stage operates at but one frequency the tickler may be turned to its most sensitive point and fixed there. Thus we have practically a B-D amplifier set at 600 meters, preceded by a regenerative detector which shoots its highly developed energy through a regular B-D transformer into our fixed amplifier. The tremendous signal gain from this may easily be seen. The lineup is as follows: A regenerative detector, a neutralized stage of tuned R. F. and a second regenerative detector, the last two operating at a different frequency, meaning a stable set and the highest development of regenerative amplification.

An Efficient Amplifier

Here we have an intermediate amplifier in which the question of matching need not enter, as the tuning is perfectly controllable. The use of two circuits rather than four or five reduces the difficulty that might possibly be encountered at this point and the one chance left of error developing is prevented by the ability to tune the two circuits that are used.

In the ordinary superheterodyne receiver while even well-matched units may be used, the slightest variation in wiring which may develop as the various individuals wire their sets will cause a loss of efficiency. The importance of this point may be emphasized when we state that on our set even with a good vernier dial the utmost care was necessary in tuning the second detector input when adjusting it on a distant station.

A half degree meant the difference between broad tuning and medium sensitivity and extreme selectivity and ultra-sensitivity. This particular possibility has been well guarded against in the new Silver super which uses a fixed amplifier all wired before shipping, limiting the variation in tuning to the possible capacity differences of the tubes used.

Experimenters will find the study of this little intermediate amplifier most interesting. It gives a good lesson in true efficiency, due to its matched circuits, for it will probably be found to be more sensitive than the majority of super amplifiers on the market despite the fact that it uses but two tubes instead of four or five, and that it amplifies at such a low wavelength when true super efficiency is only supposed to be possible by high-wave amplification.

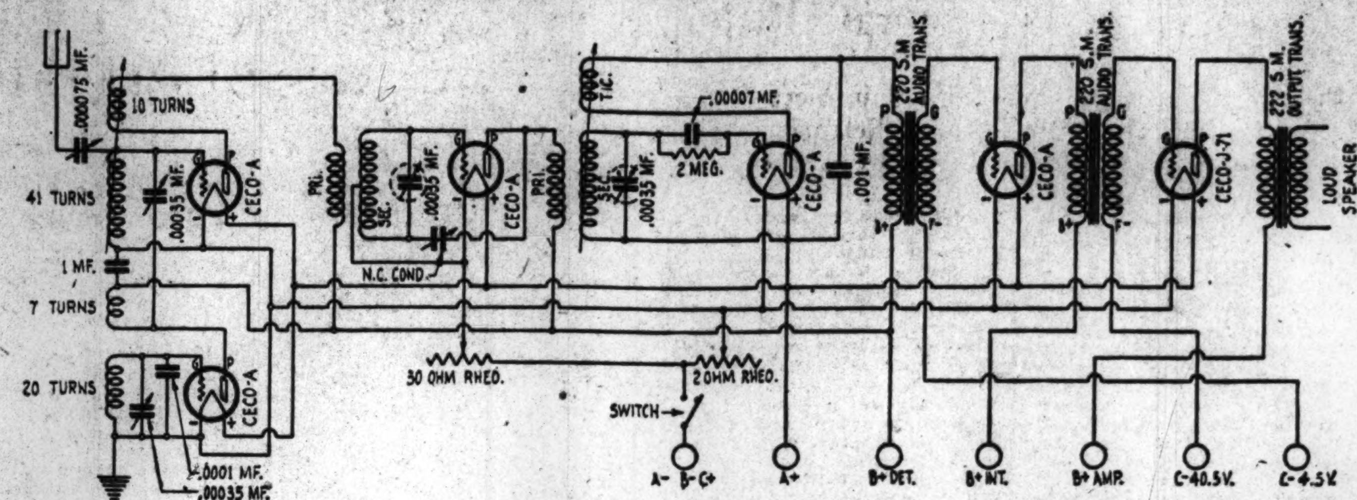
To get a good high quality audio amplifier with but two tubes has been a problem until the last year when a few high class transformers were put out. The audio for this set was carefully worked out not only from characteristics but by actual inclusion of various types of audio transformers in the same receiver. The S-M's with their output transformer which nicely matches the Western Electric cone speaker were finally chosen.

While the curve of this transformer might give the impression that the higher notes are reduced, in actual practice we found that they came through in excellent style and that the bass notes were decidedly marked, giving considerable depth.

This receiver, by the fact that it uses such a low wavelength for amplification, keeps away from much of the static type of noise of the ordinary super, and selectivity can be made much sharper than at higher frequencies without the cutting of sidebands. A little thought on resonance curves at various wavelengths allowing for a relatively flat 10,000-cycle top, will bring out this point.

Thus this receiver, in addition to the fact that it has excellent sensitivity and selectivity also gives good tone quality which, when amplified through a good audio combination, makes an excellent job. When it is realized that this is achieved with six tubes and no reflexing or other complicated tricks, it will be seen that the home constructor has a set at last which takes care of his demands for efficiency, sensitivity, selectivity, tone quality, simplicity of control, and best of all, his pocketbook. The units used are not special affairs and can all be purchased at any modern, well-equipped radio store. The next and last article will deal with the actual construction of the "H-H 600-Meter Supersonic Six."

Circuit of H-H 600-Meter Supersonic Six



Radio Program Notes

ANNOUNCEMENT is made public by officials of the National Broadcasting Company that the Philadelphia Storage Battery Company, sponsors of the "Philco Hour," which has been radiocast weekly since last April through five stations of the Blue Network, has completed arrangements for a nation-wide program through 25 stations associated with the NBC and is contemplating the tie-up of five additional stations, making 30 in all for the distribution of the presentation. This will be the first time, the announcement states, a radio program ever has been radiocast on a regular weekly basis through the nation-wide facilities of an individual radiocasting service. The new widespread radiocast will begin Friday evening, Sept. 16, and will continue each Friday night thereafter.

◆ ◆ ◆

The "Philco Hour" will be transmitted simultaneously through 18 stations of the Blue Network from 9 to 10 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, while a similar program will be distributed from the NBC's San Francisco studios by the Pacific Coast network, the same hour, Pacific time.

The Philadelphia Storage Battery Company, according to the announcement, is considering an entirely novel presentation with which to inaugurate its nation-wide program. Plans for the feature have not yet been completed but officials of the company say the proposed series will be "entirely unique and a novelty in distinct contrast to the average broadcasting program of today."

◆ ◆ ◆

Following is a list of the 25 stations associated with the National Broadcasting Company through which the "Philco Hour" program will be radiocast regularly every Friday evening beginning Sept. 16:

Blue Network: WJZ, New York; WBZA, Boston; WBZ, Springfield (Mass.); WBAL, Baltimore; WHAM, Rochester; KDKA, Pittsburgh; WJR, Detroit; WLW, Cincinnati; KYW, Chicago; KSD, St. Louis; WCCO, Minneapolis-St. Paul; WTMJ, Milwaukee; WOC, Davenport; WHAS, Louisville; WSM, Nashville; WMC, Memphis; WSB, Atlanta and WBT, Charlotte (N. C.).

Pacific Coast Network: KPO, San Francisco; KGO, Oakland; KFI, Los Angeles; KFOA and KOMO, Seattle; KGW, Portland (Ore.) and KHQ, Spokane.

Negotiations are under way for the addition of the following five stations for the proposed weekly Philco hook-up: WHO, Des Moines; WOW, Omaha; WDAF, Kansas City; KVOO, Bristow (Okla.) and WFAA, Dallas.

◆ ◆ ◆

Frank Munn, popular radio and recording tenor, will be the soloist of the Philco hour through the Blue Network at 9 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time (8 o'clock, central daylight saving time), Friday night, Sept. 16. He will be supported by the Philco Orchestra under the direction of Walter G. Haenschen.

Mr. Munn will be heard in two groups of songs, which will include "One Alone" from "The Desert Song" and "A Little White House" from "Honeymoon Lane."

◆ ◆ ◆

One of the most unique radiocasts ever attempted in the Pacific Southwest was recently given over KHJ, Los Angeles, by Keith Kennedy in the form of a radio lecture-recital of barbaric instruments. The world traveler demonstrated to the radio audience the didgeridoo, or drone pipe, from Australia; the human bone flute of New Zealand; the shell trumpet of the Fiji Islands; the Melanesian pan pipes of the Solomon Islands; the marimba and elephant tusk horn from Africa; the moon guitar and bamboo flute of China and other instruments from various parts of the world.

◆ ◆ ◆

Announcers heard through the Red Network are in demand for personal appearances at radio shows throughout the country. Graham McNamee, well-known sports announcer, will greet Philadelphia radio fans in person at their show on Sept. 16 and 17. The next week he will go to Akron, O. for the radio show there.

Phillips Carlin, formerly an announcer and now manager of WEAF, will be presented at the Northwestern Radio Show in Minneapolis on Sept. 26, 27 and 28.

◆ ◆ ◆

Miss Esther A. Nelson will present a new series of recitals on the Austin pipe organ through WTIC, the Travelers station, Hartford, Conn., beginning Friday evening, Sept. 16. Miss Nelson has radiocast programs through the Hartford station for two years previously, and her playing is held in high esteem by WTIC music lovers. She is a member of the American Guild of Organists, and at present is organist in the Church of the Redeemer in Hartford. She has prepared a program of many interesting numbers for her first recital which will be radiocast Friday at 7:30 p. m., eastern daylight saving time.

◆ ◆ ◆

The Whittall Anglo Persians, under the direction of Louis Katzman, are scheduled to give their second concert of the current season through the Red Network at 10 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time (9 o'clock, central daylight saving time), on Friday evening, Sept. 16. Mr. Katzman, in arranging the program, has shown regard for musical tastes of his audience. The versatility of the Whittall Anglo Persians' orchestra is marked by the characteristic sketches from Italy, Russia and France, which make up the program of the evening.

The program will be radiocast by WEAF, New York; WEEI, Boston; WJAR, Providence; WTAG, Worcester; WGR, Buffalo; WLIT, Philadelphia; WRC, Washington; WCAE, Pittsburgh; WTAM, Cleveland; WWJ, Detroit; WGN, Chicago; KSD, St. Louis; WOC, Davenport; WCCO, Minneapolis-St. Paul; WGY, Schenectady.

Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBET, Boston, Mass. (1130)
6:30 p. m.—Jack Brown's Chauve Souris orchestra.
7 Events of the day; baseball; financial summary.
7:15 Natural science news.
7:30 The Three Powers Brothers.
8 Marion Keene Whitmore in the sixth of a series of "Little Journeys Into England," assisted by Julia Amolsky, pianist.
8:30 Dolly Zerga, violinist; Evelyn Forest, pianist.
8:50 Arthur Clifton, guest organist, from the Del Castillo Theater Organ School.
9:30 Ray McPartland's orchestra.
10 Baseball; correct time.

WBZ and WBZA, Springfield and Boston, Mass. (900)
6 p. m.—Baseball; weather.
6:03 Organ recital from Hotel Statler.
6:30 Don Ramsay's Radio Rodeo.
6:50 Talk by A. J. Philpott.
7 WJZ, "Bill Whipple of Sweet Meadows."
7:15 Hotel Statler ensemble.
7:30 Baseball.
7:34 Bert Lowe and his orchestra.
8 WJZ, "Radiotrons."
9 Musical program.
9:30 Nan Gurney, in character sketches.
9:50 Lillian Tortorella Cook, dramatic soprano; Vincent Spolzino, tenor; Betty Steeves, pianist and accompanist.
10:30 McEnelly's orchestra.
11 Weather; baseball.

Tomorrow
10:30 a. m.—Organ recital from Hotel Statler.
10:45 Radio Chef and Householder.
11 Continuation of organ recital.
11:20 Weather report.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (850)
4 p. m.—Copley-Plaza trio
4:20 Popular selections by Carl Moore and Billy Payne.
4:30 News.
5 Theater hour.
6 The Juvenile Smilers, piloted by "Eddie" Dunham.
6:30 Baseball.
6:33 Dinner dance, Hotel Brunswick orchestra.
6:55 Correct time.
6:56 "Ninety Acres of Color."
7 Continuation of dance program.
7:25 Baseball; weather.
7:30 "The Week in Finance," R. W. McNeel.
8 "Sam and Dave."
8:15 From Metropolitan Theater studio.
9:15 From Metropolitan Theater; overture with Olive Cornell, soprano; organ solo, Arthur Martel; John Murray Anderson production; Celebrated Cartoonist, Windsor McCay.
10:15 News.
10:20 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
11 Morey Pearl and his orchestra.

Tomorrow
10:30 a. m.— WNAC Woman's Club; Rev. Clarence W. Dunham, Pilgrim Church, Dorchester; "Household Art," by Ann Page; Helen Studzinska, violinist; Jean Sargent.
11 Sketch, "Appearances Count," episode 6.
11:30 News.
12:35 p. m.—Time signals and weather.
1 Shepard Colonial lunchroom concert.
1:29 Today's baseball game.
1:30 News.
1:34 "Ninety Acres of Color."
1:35 Shepard Colonial lunchroom concert.
3 News.
3:10 From Fenway Park, Boston vs. Detroit.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (670)
4 p. m.—News.
4:10 Jack Mahoney, "Songs of the Day."
4:25 "Al" Morrison and his Merry Makers.
5:40 Positions wanted.
5:45 Stock market and business news.
6 WEAF, Waldorf-Astoria concert orchestra.
6:35 News.
6:43 Highway bulletin.
6:45 p. m.—Big Brother Club; Big Brother, Bob Emery, as a lighthouse keeper, second in series.
7:30 WEAF, Coward Comfort Hour.
8 Gaby Decot, soprano.
8:10 Antoinette Moisan, violinist; Marjorie Posselt, accompanist.
8:30 Larry Lamplough and "Eddie" Curley, popular songs.
8:45 Leona Smith, trumpeter; Nancy Locklin, accompanist.
9 WEAF, correct time; Clicquot Club Eskimos.
10 WEAF, "Our Government," David Lawrence.
10:10 News.
10:15 Parker House orchestra, under direction of Frank McGrath.
11:15 The Diplomats, in "High Hatted Harmony," from "The Merry Malones," Colonial Theater.
11:45 Radio forecast and weather, E. B. Rideout.

Tomorrow
8 a. m.—WEAF, "The Roaring Lyons."
8:15 E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.
9:30 Caroline Cabot shopping service.
10 Anne Bradford's half hour; Benton Family playlet, "Where Is My Dog?"
10:30 The Friendly Maids.
11:15 "The Chef Says:"
11:16 The Friendly Maids.
11:58 Time signals and news.
12:40 p. m.—Boston Farmers' produce market report.
2:30 The Pollyanna.
3 Nellie May Kiler, readings.
3:15 The Radio Pastor.
3:45 Jean Fyffe Williams, soprano.

WBSO, Wellesley Hills, Mass. (780)
4 p. m.—Good Cheer Service; address; Scripture reading; poetry.
12 Midnight Ministry; above program with additions.

WCSH, Portland, Me. (880)
7 p. m. — Stocks; grain market; weather; announcements; news.
7:30 From WEAF.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (580)
7:30 p. m.—From WEAF.
8 The Messenger; baseball; weather.
8:05 Studio program.
9 to 10:10 From WEAF.
10:10 News.

WMAF, South Dartmouth, Mass. (700)
6:15 to 12 p. m.—From WOR.

WJAR, Providence, R. I. (620)
7:20 p. m.—Baseball; weather.
7:30 to 10:10 From WEAF.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (560)
6:30 p. m.—Hotel Bond Trio.
6:55 News; baseball.
7 Doris Penfield, reader.
7:15 J. George Westerman, violinist.
7:30 From WEAF.
8 Field's Blue Boys.
8:30 Capitol Theater presentation.
10 Club Worthy orchestra.
10:40 From WEAF.
11 News; weather.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (990)
6:30 p. m.—Earl Carpenter's orchestra.
8 to 10:40 From WEAF.
11 Weather.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (790)
7:30 p. m.—"The Story of America."
7:45 Ollie Yettru, pianist.
8 to 10 From WEAF.
10 WGY orchestra.
10:30 News from Time.
11 From WEAF.
11:30 Organ recital, Floyd Walters.

WABC, New York City (920)
7:30 p. m.—"Gentlemen of the Press."
8 "Dr. Mu Presents."
9 "Musical Melange."
10 Savoy Ballroom orchestras.
10:55 Time signals; weather.

WGBS, New York City (860)
7:30 p. m.—Thelma Carr, soprano.
7:45 "Footlight and Lamplight's Guest Artists Series," Helen Arthur.
8 Oliver M. Sayler's "Footlight and Lamplight."
8:20 "Lord Calvert Hour"; symphony orchestra.
8:40 "Dixie Mountaineers."
9:20 Louise Lancaster, "Folk Songs of the American Mountains."
9:30 "Dixie Mountaineers."
9:40 Louise Lancaster, soprano.
9:50 "Dixie Mountaineers."
10 Lighthouse Serenaders.
10:10 Dr. John Lynn Leonard, "Dogs."
10:20 Lighthouse Serenaders.
10:30 Jack Clark, "The Radio Tapper."
10:40 Lighthouse Serenaders.
11 Starlight Ramblers.

WMCA, New York City (810)
7 p. m.—Worthwell Entertainers.
8 Maxmilian Ntnitsky, pianist.
9 Shirley Fefferblum, pianist.
9:20 Snedden Weir, baritone.
9:30 LeRoy Montesanto, tenor.
9:45 "Cookie" Cohen and Ruby Ward.
10 LeRoy Montesanto, tenor.
10:30 Norman Pearce, "The Radio Poet."
11 Ernie Golden and his orchestra.
12 Broadway night on the McAlpin roof.

WJZ, New York City (660)
7 p. m.—Longines time; "Bill Whipple of Sweet Meadows."
7:15 Hotel Pennsylvania concert orchestra.
7:50 "Men's National Tennis Tournament," Frank Devitt.
8 "Radiotrons."
9 Kentucky Jubilee Choir.
9:30 Spotlight hour.
11 Longines time; Irwin Abrams' orchestra.

WEAF, New York City (610)
6 p. m. — Waldorf-Astoria dinner music.
6:55 Baseball scores.
7 Hymn sing.
7:30 Coward Comfort hour.
8 "La Poupee" (The Doll) by the National Light Opera Company.
9 Howard time; Clicquot Club Eskimos.
10 "Our Government," David Lawrence.
10:10 "Old Bill and his Workshop."
10:40 Janssen's orchestra.
11:30 Jack Albin and his orchestra.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (710)
6:15 p. m.—Jacques Jacobs' ensemble.
6:45 Frederick Loescher, tenor.
6:55 Baseball scores.
7 Jacques Jacobs' ensemble.
7:30 The Pepper Pot orchestra.
8 Correct time; Belais White Gold program.
8:30 Concert hour; Constance Wardle, soprano; Dimitry Tiomkin, pianist; Gerald Warburg, cellist.
9:30 Quiet musicale; Jacques Jacobs' ensemble; Janet Busch-Hecht, mezzo-soprano.
10:30 Horace J. Taylor, dramatic reader.
10:40 Jean Goldkette's orchestra.
11:15 News.
11:20 Weather; Harold Stern's orchestra.

WHAR, Atlantic City, N. J. (1100)
7:45 p. m.—Horticultural talk by D. B. Edwards.
7:55 Evening concert by the Seaside Hotel trio.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (1100)
6:45 p. m.—Organ recital, Arthur Scott Brook.
6:55 News; baseball.
7:05 Shelburne dinner music.
8:15 Organ recital, Arthur Scott Brook.
9:15 Steeplechase Pier dance orchestra.
9:45 Studio program.
10 Emo's weekly movie chat.
10:20 "The Dove and the Swallow."
10:30 Casino dance orchestra.
11 Thelma Terry and her orchestra.
11:30 Gateway Casino dance orchestra.

WGHP, Detroit, Mich. (940)
7 p. m.—Dinner concert; news; markets; baseball.
7:50 Organ music.
9:45 Children's chat.
9 to 11 Schememan's band.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (800)
8 to 11:30 p. m.—From WEAF.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (750)
7:15 p. m.—Hotel Cleveland orchestra.
8 Studio program.
9 Euclid Beach dance orchestra.
10 Studio program.
12 Dance program.

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa. (950)
8 to 10:30 p. m.—From WJZ.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (1050)
5 p. m.—WBAL salon orchestra.
7:30 WBAL dinner orchestra.
8:30 WBAL staff concert; Walter Linthicum, baritone; George Boiek, pianist; Michael Weiner, violinist.
9:30 Samuel Stern, cellist; LeRoy Evans, pianist.
10 WBAL dance orchestra.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (640)
8 to 11:30 p. m.—From WEAF.

WFLA, Clearwater, Fla. (820)
9:30 p. m.—Post Music Company program.
10 Baseball.
10:45 Dance program; Radio Ramble.

WEBH and WJJD, Chicago (820)
WEBH
8 p. m.—From WJZ.
10 Edgewater Beach Hotel orchestra.
10:10 From WEAF.
10:40 Belle Forbes Cutter, songs.
11 News; weather.
11:15 Edgewater Beach Hotel orchestra; Frank Greif, songs.
WJJD
7 p. m.—Victorian orchestra.
7:15 "Distinguished Guest."
9 Moosehart hour.
12 Victorian trio; Harold Hinchcliffe, tenor; Madge Tarbell, songs.

WCFL, Chicago, Ill. (620)
8 p. m.—International labor news; bulletin board.
8:30 Educational talk.
9 to 1 a. m.—Harold O'Halloran; "Red Peppers"; "Art Billquist; Maurice Cherest; Harold O'Halloran; "Joe" Warner; Helen Rauh; Ann Post; "Billy" Allen Huff; Earl Hoffman's orchestra.

KYW, Chicago, Ill. (570)
9 to 10:30 p. m.—From WJZ.
10:30 Studio program.
11:30 Weather; Congress Hotel orchestra.

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Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

SOUTH AFRICAN FLAG CLAUSES HAVE LAPSED

Senate Amendments Rejected—Bills on Iron and Steel and Gems Are Blocked

CAPE TOWN (Special Correspondence)—The much discussed flag clauses of the South African nationality bill have lapsed after amendments by the Senate failed of acceptance by the Assembly, and the other principal legislation put forward by the Government—the iron and steel industry and the precious stones bills—also came to nought, being thrown out by the Senate. This action has given the recently concluded session of Parliament the record of making a more wholesale rejection than has hitherto occurred since the founding of the Union.

The steel bill provided for the establishment of a government-controlled iron and steel factory in Pretoria. The capital was to be subscribed in part by the Government and in part by the public, but the interest on certain shares was to be a charge on the taxes. The ore for the furnaces was to be derived from the deposits on the Pretoria town lands.

Deemed of Socialistic Trend

The Senate threw out this measure mainly on the ground that it was indistinguishable from state socialism, and that the shareholders would have no degree of control commensurate with their commitments, while the scheme would, it was said, be fatal to the prospects of iron and steel industries established largely on promises of government encouragement.

In the case of the nationality bill, the proposition as a whole was accepted by the Senate, but the bill lapsed through the Assembly's being unable to accept the two amendments to the flag clauses suggested by the Senate.

The nationality clauses of the bill were not amended. Their practical effect is to define those British subjects who constitute the Union of South Africa, as distinct from those British subjects who constitute Great Britain, or Canada, or any other British territory owing allegiance to King George. The bill has nothing to do with the so-called "independent status," but is a measure of Imperial convenience.

Bills May Be Revived

The chief object of the precious stones bill was to restrict the output of alluvial stones, and the two amendments which blocked the progress of the bill had nothing to do with the main object. The rejection of this last measure had an immediate effect on the prices paid for diamonds on the diggings, though the position as yet is not as bad as was prognosticated at the time the matter was before Parliament.

The Government has taken a serious view of the rejection of these important measures, and it is expected that all three will be revived in the special session of Parliament which is to be called in October.

HUNGARIAN CHAMBER PROVES DEMOCRATIC

New Upper House Takes Up Progressive Bills

BUDAPEST (Special Correspondence)—The first session of the reconstructed House of Magnates, which now calls itself the Upper House, has just come to an end. With its transformation at the end of last year into an Upper House, which, while retaining to some extent its hereditary character, also made room for representatives of the city and borough councils, of the universities and the arts and sciences in general, of banking and the chief professions and trades, it has become a national assembly, capable of rendering important services to the whole nation.

The fact, too, that it can initiate legislation and elect its own officers greatly adds to its prestige and effectiveness. Though the ultimate control still remains with the Lower House in case of any disagreement, and it alone initiates discussion on the budget.

Among the bills now before the Upper House one concerns the building of cottages for the peasants and the other insurance for workmen. The Archduke Franz Joseph, in introducing the latter bill pleaded that the Hungarian workman deserved well of his country, for during the war he had sacrified everything, and during the revolution it was not only the work people, but also many other classes who lost their equilibrium, and forgot the true interests of the state. Often the blame, which was put upon the workman, should go to his leaders who so often used him as a tool.

SWEDEN-AMERICA TELEPHONE

STOCKHOLM (Special Correspondence)—Regarding the proposed telephone connection between Sweden and America, Mr. Hallgren, the director of the Swedish Telegraph Company, announces that this will be a reality before next Christmas. The traffic will be conducted by way of Germany and a talk of three minutes' duration will cost 100 Swedish kronor or about 30 American dollars—that is, $10 a minute.

Slave Redemption by Britain Urged by Protectorate Bishop

Present System Social Fundamental in Sierra Leone, He Says, and Slaves Often Masters' Relatives—Law Ending Bondage Should Also Care for Freed

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—In connection with the recent judgment on the slave question by the Supreme Court of Sierra Leone, which has created a considerable stir in England, Dr. G. W. Wright, Bishop of Sierra Leone, in an interview with the Christian Science Monitor representative, proposed that the British Government make available a sum of money for the redemption of the slaves in the Protectorate.

Sierra Leone itself, with a debt of £2,000,000, has no money for the redemption of the slaves, the Bishop said. When the slaves were freed in East Africa, he pointed out, the British Government made available a sum of £40,000.

"If Great Britain will act in a similar manner now," he added, "though I cannot say how much will be involved, it will enable us to do what we all desire, and I am sure there would be no opposition from the chiefs."

The judgment in question was that given by a majority of two out of three appeal judges in the Supreme Court of Sierra Leone, quashing a case against owners of slaves in the Sierra Leone Protectorate, who had seized some of their runaways, and had been charged with assault in consequence. The facts of this particular case, the Bishop, who is also a member of the legislative council, said, had not reached him, and it was the first of the kind he had heard of.

Situation Is Complex

"Without for a moment wishing to justify or defend slavery in any form," he continued, "I feel it is right that the Christian and humanitarian public of the world should know something of conditions in Sierra Leone. First of all there is the colony, a triangular area of about 200 square miles, which was founded for freed slaves 120 years ago. It has a population of some 80,000. The Protectorate, a great area with 1,150,000 of people, only dates from 1896. In the colony, of course, slavery is entirely illegal. The British Government has not sovereign rights over the Protectorate, but administers it through treaties and ordinances made with the good will of the paramount chiefs.

"By a new ordinance, passed in 1926 with full consent of the chiefs, no child of slaves is a slave, no one taken into the area may be considered a slave, all slaves are freed on the death of their master, and a slave coming into the colony is free. Thus the system of domestic slavery—and many of the slaves, it must be remembered, are relations of the owners—automatically comes to an end in a generation.

"The custom of holding these domestic slaves is a fundamental part of the social system, and it is not easy, neither is it necessarily wise, to bring it drastically and suddenly to an end, without due safeguards both of African rights, and the rights of the individuals concerned who, freed from slavery, need protection.

Slave Respected Master's Claims

The Bishop said he had also had an example of the African point of view when his own cook, visited early this year in Freetown by a stepbrother and sister who were slaves in the Protectorate, refused to consider the Bishop's assurance that they were now entirely free if they stayed in the colony, but insisted on borrowing from the Bishop the balance of the £8 needed for their redemption, so that the legal claims of the master could be properly recognized.

"Matters have moved slowly since the 1898 rebellion in the Protectorate against all things European, when American and British missionaries, as well as Africans wearing European clothes, were killed," said the Bishop, "but the 1926 ordinance shows how far matters have progressed.

"I know all the best minds in the colony and Protectorate, despite difficulties, would be eager to terminate slavery immediately."

Meanwhile, he said, he had no doubt the question of recapture would be dealt with by the Legislature.

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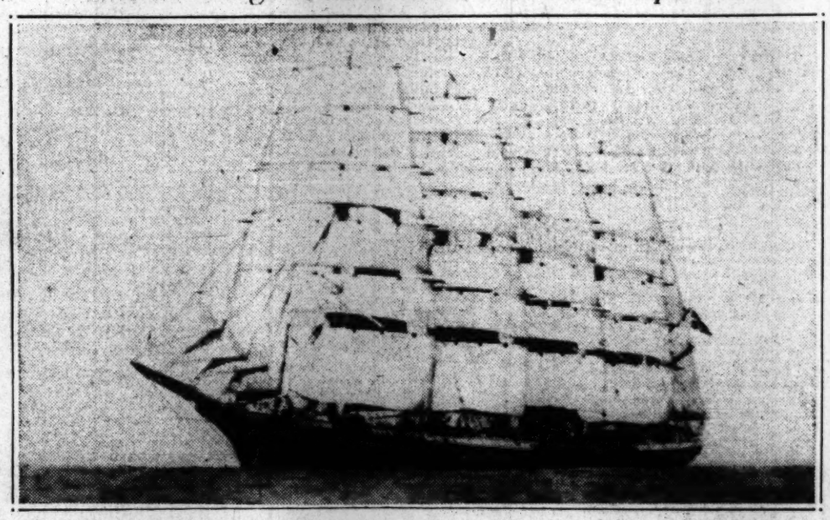

Kobenhavn, the Great Danish Sailing Ship, Recently Docked at Liverpool After a 107-Day Run From Australia With 13 Other Windjammers, in Which She Made Second-Best Time. She Is Said to Be the Largest Sailing Vessel Ever Built, Her Steel Masts Enabling Her to Carry an Enormous Weight of Sail.

Largest Sailing Ship in History Returns Second in Race From Adelaide to Lizard

LIVERPOOL, Eng. (Special Correspondence)—With her towering steel spars extending many feet above the roof of an eight-story warehouse by the wharfside, the great Danish sailing ship Kobenhavn is in port awaiting a place in the dry dock after discharging a cargo of grain from Australia. She was one of the participants in the great ocean race of sailing ships, making the second best time, which was 107 days from Port Adelaide, Aust., to the Lizard. This included 24 days of calm in the region known as "the doldrums."

The Kobenhavn is primarily a training ship for the Danish merchant service. She carries 48 apprentice cadets, who, with the assistance of about a dozen experienced sailors, handle this largest sailing ship in the world. The Kobenhavn, however, engages in regular commercial service, usually between British and Australian ports, with an occasional voyage to the west coast of South America. She is owned by the Danish East Asiatic Company.

The Kobenhavn, whether at sea under her vast spread of 50,000 feet of canvas, or alongside a dock with her mighty steel masts towering nearly 200 feet skyward, is an impressive sight. Her tonnage of nearly 4000 makes her the largest sailing vessel in history. Moreover, her immaculate appearance, the condition of all her intricate mass of "gear," the gleam of her brass work and the fresh paint, delight the eye of the sailor. Her record is 67 days from the Lizard to Port Adelaide. This is but four days longer than the Thermopylæ's classic run of 63 days to Melbourne; and the Kobenhavn possesses no such yachtlike lines as this famous old clipper. She is a handsome ship as modern steel vessels go, and she is one of the finest products of British yards, having been built at Leith. She has a motor engine capable of propelling her at about six knots in moderate weather, but it is seldom used. On her latest trip it broke down a few days out of Port Adelaide and was of no use during the entire voyage, so that the Kobenhavn was quite in the class with the other 13 "windjammers" in the race.

The interior of the Kobenhavn suggests a modern liner. She is equipped with most modern appliances, yet steering is by hand gear in order that the cadets may gain experience. While her canvas is unable to drive her huge bulk at any such speed as the Flying Cloud and the Cutty Sark occasionally achieved, the Kobenhavn has often maintained an average of more than 300 miles a day for many days at a time.

HERD TESTING PLANS FOR NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND, N. Z. (Special Correspondence)—Another important step in the improvement of New Zealand dairy herds is the decision of the Government to grant £8000 as a subsidy toward the work that is done by the herd-testing associations of the Dominion. "The dairy farmer," said the Minister of Agriculture, O. J. Hawken, "will have to pay more attention to increasing the production of his herd, otherwise, with the competition from other countries, his farming will become less profitable."

It is estimated that 10 years systematic testing and improvement of herds would increase the output of the industry by £5,000,000 a year.

RELIEF OF PIT PONY OBJECT OF PARLEY

BELGIUM (Special Correspondence)—A conference for the protection of pit ponies was recently held at Hudeng-Goegnies in the Belgian coal mining district, 120 workmen delegates attending from Belgium, France and Holland. The chair was taken by the Marquise de Pierre and the Duchess of Croy. The discussions showed that though there are still cases of abuse and penalty, there has been marked improvement in the treatment of pit ponies since the last conference.

A coal pit was mentioned where the ponies are brought up from Saturday to Sunday evening so that they can be washed, cleaned and cared for. A Dutch delegate stated that in his country the work of the pit ponies was gradually being replaced by mechanical devices. The conference expressed the opinion that in the future the official delegates and pit inspectors should control the work of the ponies. The height of the galleries and the size of the ponies was also discussed.

FRANCO-GERMAN PACT IS A MOVE TO FREER TRADE

Convention Looks Toward Extension of Most-Favored-Nation Treaties

PARIS (Special Correspondence)—It is commonly anticipated here that the recently signed Franco-German convention foreshadows official stabilization of the franc. The French currency unit is actually stable now, but this treaty registers German approval of the fact and helps pave the way for the French Government to place the franc permanently on a stable basis. Without German co-operation this might have been difficult, if not impossible.

The agreement is durable from Sept. 6, 1927, to Dec. 15, 1928. Should neither party denounce the convention before the latter date, then they will both enjoy full de facto or de jure most-favored-nation treatment, according to their respective laws.

Prospect of Final Treaty

No one expects other than that the final treaty, anticipated by the present pact, will follow in due course. The settlement of commercial relations on a satisfactory basis will be of great significance for Europe. It will give a profound impetus to the most-favored-nation treaty movement among all countries and speed that day when there will no longer be interruptive trade barriers.

The Franco-German trade agreement is a complicated document. Its ramifications include almost the whole of the trade between the two states and, while it is somewhat in the nature of a stepping stone to the final treaty, it really assures most-favored-nation treatment, or its equivalent, for almost all goods exported by one country to the other.

Respective Gains

For the French, advantages have been obtained for agriculture, and for cotton, wool, silk, dresses, boots and shoes, soap, perfumes, glassware and porcelain. The Germans will benefit in the chemical, machinery and electrical industries, cement, pottery, leather and toys.

Provision is made for the carrying out by the French Parliament shortly of a revision of the French tariff. The changes are evidently not expected to be of such a sweeping nature as to jeopardize the continuation of the new agreement. It will go on as a trade encouragement to both countries, the increasing prosperity of which is warmly welcomed in neighboring lands, especially in England, since France and Germany are two of England's largest customers.

EGYPTIAN DRUG DRIVE FILLS UP PRISONS

CAIRO (Special Correspondence)—An energetic anti-drug traffic drive by the Egyptian police is proving embarrassing to the prison authorities, who find the existing prison accommodation inadequate for the steady flow of convicts.

In Alexandria alone during the past three months, over 600 drug addicts and traders have been convicted, with the result that the prison is overflowing and the governor has been compelled to utilize the outhouses and workshops for the temporary accommodation of the prisoners. Meanwhile the courts continue to send the traffickers in narcotics to the prisons at an average rate of 10 daily.

COTTON IMPROVING IN SOUTH AFRICA

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Dr. R. H. Pickard, the director of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, who has recently toured South Africa and northern and southern Rhodesia, stated that he was absolutely convinced that another five years of patient work would give a satisfactory supply of good quality cotton from South Africa.

Research at the corporation's farm at Barberton had resulted in the raising of a type of cotton which resisted one of the main obstacles to South Africa-grown cotton. In Rhodesia farmers were anxious to grow cotton because they found it extremely beneficial in rotation, in its effect on the subsequent yield of maize.

Greece to Organize Annual Festival to Attract the Attention of Tourists

ATHENS (Special Correspondence)—The Ministry of National Economy, which is a bureau that has to do with foreigners and organizes exhibitions, is now occupied in carrying out a scheme to establish a regular festival, called a "Greek Season," to operate every year, beginning next spring, with the express view of inducing foreigners to visit Greece.

The office has appointed a commission to co-ordinate all the plans relating to the organization of such an enterprise, and to arange a festival similar to the one which took place at Delphi this year, and which is to be the opening event of the "Greek Season." The commission will also encourage the festivals conducted every year by the Lyceum Club.

Efforts will be made to encourage foreigners to participate in the classical athletic games which are to be held once every three years. The commission will also organize a series of archæological excursions for foreign visitors, and in this connection it will study the question of communications and hotels.

For the entertainment of the tourist, the commission is arranging groups to give classical representations at the two ancient theaters of Athens, and stage pieces from modern Greek life at the National Theater.

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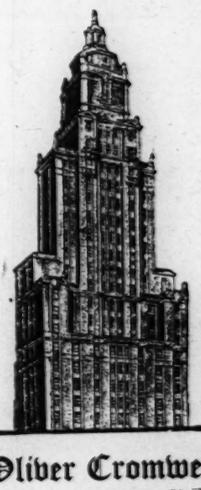

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

UNITED STATES WINS AT POLO

Defeats Army-in-India for Westchester Cup by 8 to 5

WESTBURY, N. Y., Sept. 15 (Special)—Once more the Westchester Cup, the great international pony polo trophy, will reside in the United States for another three years. The latest version of the "Big Four," as American polo teams have been termed for the past 20 years, turned back the challengers composed of representatives of the Army-in-India, which were conceded the right to be the challengers by the Hurlingham Club, England, after several years of urging.

The second game, though the Americans were the leaders all the way through, was far better fought than the first game last Saturday. Capt. John P. Dening, the big No. 3 of the original team, who was displaced by Capt. C. T. I. Roark, essayed No. 2, and proved a far better player than Maj. A. H. Williams, who had played that position in the first game. Capt. Richard George, also an original member of the Army-in-India team, went back to his old position at No. 1, and showed an attacking power that played a large part in the closeness of the struggle.

Once more, Thomas Hitchcock Jr., who was the hero of the first game, was supreme. Four open field drives, as well as one from a safety, 60 yards out on a free shot, were his contribution to the winning score, and many others were deflected from their aim by the slightest of margins. Devereux Milburn, though he confined his attack to one period, was able to add another to the total, while the lefthander, J. Watson Webb, had two goals to his credit to complete the winners' list.

Americans Superior

The score, 8 to 5, does not reflect the margin of superiority, as the British were able to make any real fight only in the later chukkers, when the Americans were not exerting their fullest power. Hitchcock especially, in the last half, did not seem as good as in the practice games, and this allowed Captain George, especially, to get free for his dashes down the field. But whenever the game grew close, the Americans were always ready to dash into attacking formation, and score enough to keep the earlier lead.

The ponies, also, were equally ready to display the skill that has made American training of polo ponies the feature of the open championships and international matches, ever since the days of the Waterburys and Foxhall Keene. Tobiana, who brought cheers whenever she appeared, had an off day in her second run, but helped to give the three goal lead in the first chukker, when Hitchcock scored all his goals off her back.

Hitchcock set out to settle the game at once, and before the chukker ended, he had sent the ball through for three goals and barely missed two more. Right from the start, in combination with Webb, he dashed down the field, but Atkinson stopped the final shot. The British captain, however, committed a foul in the attempt, and the resulting free shot was made by Hitchcock easily from the 40-yard line.

Scores Third Goal

The second score was on combination play with Webb, on the drive out by Roark after a long Milburn shot had gone aside. Dening launched a formidable attack soon afterward, but Milburn turned the try. Hitchcock missed two shots, while a try by George off his backhand was also defective. But on Hitchcock's next try, though his first shot went aside, he got the ball on the hit out and poked it through for the third goal.

The second chukker was more even, but though the British held their own, in open play, Stevenson spoiled a fine drive by Roark just before the goal line was crossed, and just at the bell Webb dashed down the entire length of the field all alone for the fourth score.

In the third chukker the British launched their real attack, but, though they kept the American backs busy, the final shooting was still inaccurate. Milburn stopped the first try, and Webb was also unable to score. An American foul placed the ball between their goal posts for a drive out, but the return by Roark was stopped by Milburn. Several more fouls were all lacking in results, and Dening and Atkinson missed easy shots by the slightest of margins. Just at the end another combination attack threatened to score, but in the scramble the ball passed by from a short try by George.

Roark Scores for British

The first score for the British came early in the fourth chukker, when a free shot by Roark, from a foul that came in a scramble close to the side board, from the 30-yard line went high and true between the posts. This seemed to encourage the British and, on the next throwin, Atkinson carried the sphere the length of the field, with his forwards holding the American defense off, and drove it straight from a sharp angle to a clean goal. But Milburn launched one of his characteristic rushes and, though the ball was driven aside by Atkinson, a safety gave Hitchcock a 60-yard wallop for his fourth goal.

This left the score at half time, United States 5, Great Britain 2. Hitchcock added another to his list at the start of the fifth chukker, when a series of short drives about center gradually worked the ball down to the British goal, with Stevenson handling the tries of the British with fine effect. But the balance of the period went scoreless when a similar line of attack was offset by good defense work by Atkinson, and a last attack by Webb went wide.

George scored the third goal for the British on a drive by Dening, which Milburn stopped right in the jaws of the goal. But George was following right on and tapped the ball through. Hitchcock, mounted once more on Tobiana, then launched a series of attacks similar to those which had been so successful in the first chukker, but this time the shots were not as true, owing to the better defense of the British, and each in turn went outside the posts by the slightest of margins. But the British were still forced to stay on the defensive and a margin of three goals still separated the teams when the seventh chukker started.

Shows Full Power

The British attack now displayed its full power, and at the throwin close to the American goal, a series of backhand passes by Atkinson and Roark, both facing away from the goal, gave the ball to Dening, and a backhand by the latter from 15 yards out went for a goal. The British were using short passes, the so-called carpet tactics, and only careful defense by Milburn kept the ball out of the danger zone. Finally the big back of the Americans dashed through with a series of hard-hit shots, and though the British defense foiled his final try, the blocking shot by Roark left the ball close to his goal, and Webb tapped the ball through in a series of shots.

The final chukker brought a series of long walloping attacks by the American players, which finally resulted in a score by Milburn, who carried the ball down with a series of long wallops for a final goal for the champions. But the British were not yet ready to concede defeat, and first a try from an angle by Roark missed the goalmouth by such a close margin that the spectators thought that a goal had been scored. Then another try, this time in combination, gave George his second goal of the day, and though the British tried once more, they were turned back by Milburn, and the game ended with the Americans holding the ball off from their goal by considerable margin. The summary:

UNITED STATES	GREAT BRITAIN
No. 1—J. Watson Webb	Capt. Richard George
No. 2—Thomas Hitchcock Jr.	Capt. J. P. Dening
No. 3—Malcolm Stevenson	Capt. C. T. I. Roark
Back—Devereaux Milburn	Major Eric G. Atkinson

Score—United States 8, Great Britain 5. Goals—Hitchcock 5, Webb 2, Milburn for United States; George 2, Dening, Roark, Atkinson, for Great Britain. Referee—Maj. Louis A. Beard, United States Army. Umpires—For United States, Capt. Wesley J. White; for Great Britain, Capt. Peter P. Rodes. Timekeeper—William H. Rocap. North goal judge—Dr. H. A. Souther. South goal judge—Thomas Eastman. Scorer—Ray Spencer. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	83	53	.610
St. Louis	79	57	.581
New York	79	57	.581
Chicago	78	61	.561
Cincinnati	67	68	.496
Brooklyn	58	80	.421
Boston	55	82	.402
Philadelphia	48	89	.350

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Pittsburgh 6, Boston 2.
Pittsburgh 3, Boston 0.
St. Louis 6, New York 3 (10 innings).
New York 9, St. Louis 3.
Cincinnati 7, Philadelphia 6.
Brooklyn 10, Chicago 6.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Pittsburgh.
New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago.

PITTSBURGH ADDS TO LEAD

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 15—The Pittsburgh club took its second straight doubleheader, here, yesterday, against the Boston Braves by the scores of 6 to 2 and 3 to 0. Greenfield, who had defeated Pittsburgh five times this year, started the first game for the Braves but was effective for only five innings. The league leaders were in a winning spurt and the Braves in a losing run so the odds were all against him. Pittsburgh stretched its run to seven straight and the Braves lost their eleventh straight in the second game. Both Kremer and Miljus were extremely effective, each allowing six hits, not one of them going for extra bases. Paul and Lloyd Waner continued to hit, Lloyd making a triple and two doubles and Paul a double and single in the first game and in the second Lloyd made two singles and Paul one. Pittsburgh increased its margin over second place to four games. The scores:

First Game

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	x	6	13	2
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	6	0

Batteries—Kremer and Smith; Greenfield and Gibson. Umpires—Reardon, Klem and McCormick. Time—1h. 42m.

Second Game

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	x	3	8	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1

Batteries—Miljus and Gooch; Robertson and Urban. Umpires—Klem, McCormick and Reardon. Time—1h. 20m.

GIANTS AND CARDINALS DIVIDE

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 15—St. Louis and New York were unable to break their existing tie for second place, here, yesterday, and divided their second straight doubleheader. The Cardinals won the first game 6 to 3 in 10 innings and the Giants won the second 9 to 3. The Giants had the first game seemingly won in the eighth inning when they had a margin of 3 to 1, but the World Champions made one in the eighth and Orsatti's triple and Douthit's double tied the score in the ninth. In the tenth, Hafey, whose timely hitting has won many games this season, hit a home run with two men on bases, winning the contest. Bottomley and Terry also hit home runs in the opening game and Schulte added another in the final. Terry's hitting was the big feature of the day although Bottomley was also in good stride. The New Yorker made two singles in the first game in addition to his home run and in the second hit out two doubles and a triple. Bottomley made a home run, a double and four singles during the day, Littlejohn did well in the second game up to the sixth inning when the Giants started on a batting rampage and scored seven runs. Cantwell pitched his first full game for New York in the final. The scores:

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	6	8	2
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	9	0

Batteries—Alexander, Littlejohn and Schulte, Snyder; Barnes, Henry and Taylor. Winning pitcher—Littlejohn. Losing pitcher—Barnes. Umpires—Hart, Rigler and Moran. Time—2h. 14m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	1	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	9	13	1
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	12	1

Batteries—Cantwell and Taylor; Littlejohn, Kaufmann, Ring and Schulte. Losing pitcher—Littlejohn. Umpires—Rigler, Moran and Hart. Time—2h. 10m.

CUBS DROP ANOTHER

CHICAGO, Sept. 15—Brooklyn found Chicago's pitchers easy to hit in the first three innings, here, yesterday, and as a result amassed a total of nine runs in the earlier part of the game and won handily by the score of 10 to 6. Hartnett did his best to put his team in the winning, making two doubles and a home run, his big hit coming in the eighth with a man on base. Carey, who made five hits Tuesday, contributed a home run yesterday in the third inning with the bases full. The Cubs outhit the winners, but against the timely hitting of the Superbas, they were no match. Chicago is now 6½ games from the top of the league. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	1	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	8	0
Chicago	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	6	9	4

Batteries—Vance and DeBerry; Jones, Brillheart, Bush, Blake and Hartnett. Losing pitcher—Jones. Umpires—Wilson, Quigley and Pfirman. Time—1h. 58m.

REDS WIN IN NINTH

CINCINNATI, Sept. 15—Cincinnati managed to keep its winning run intact, here, yesterday, by winning out in the ninth inning against Philadelphia by the score of 7 to 6. When the Reds entered the ninth they were three runs in the rear, but four runs in the last inning gave them the game, their eighth straight victory. Picinich doubled to right to start off the ninth and he scored on Jablowski's single for the first run. The Reds then filled the bases and Bressler strode to bat at this crucial moment and cracked out a triple, winning the game. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	7	14	0
Philadelphia	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	14	0

Batteries—May, Jablowski and Picinich; Ulrich and Wilson. Winning pitcher—Jablowski. Umpires—Jorda, O'Day and McLaughlin. Time—1h. 56m.

MAY ENTER STANFORD

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—It is understood in tennis circles here that Miss Helen M. Jacobs of Berkeley, United States girl tennis champion in 1924 and 1925, and member of the Wightman Cup team this year that defeated the English women players, may enter Stanford University if she can gain entrance. Miss Jacobs is a sophomore at the University of California; but as she does not plan to reenter college until after Christmas she is planning to study at Stanford, which does not open until October, while California opens early. Soon after her arrival here from the trip East this summer, Miss Jacobs got in some practice at Berkeley to get the feel of the hard courts again.

Famous International Sporting Trophy

Photo by Underwood & Underwood

The Westchester Cup, Successfully Defended by the United States Yesterday.

PICK-UPS

BOSTON baseball followers will be pleased to learn that Haskell Billings and Owen F. Carroll, locally known former college star pitchers, will probably pitch for Detroit in the doubleheader with Boston next Saturday at Fenway Park. Both these players are making great headway with the Tigers this year. Manager George J. Moriarty wired President J. A. R. Quinn last night that he would try his best to enable Boston fans to see their favorites in action. The Red Sox management came out with the announcement that Daniel MacFayden, former team mate of Billings on the Somerville High School team, may pitch against his friend. Billings, it will be remembered, was not a pitcher with Somerville, but played third base.

Now that the New York Yankees have clinched the American League pennant, fans are watching them to see if they can equal or better the league record for most victories in a season. The Boston Red Sox established a mark of 105 victories in 1912 and the Yankees need only six more victories to tie it. They have 14 more games to play.

The Chicago Cubs have nearly dropped out of the competition for the National League title. If Chicago wins 10 of its remaining 15 games, Pittsburgh could still come out ahead of the Cubs by taking only six of its remaining 17. That shows how poor a chance the Cubs have.

New York and St. Louis do not appear able to break their existing tie for second place. However, they must do it before the series closes for they have three more games to play and one or the other must take at least two. Pittsburgh has taken advantage of the clashes between St. Louis and New York to increase its lead.

All is not smooth running ahead for the league-leaders, however. But for that matter neither is it for St. Louis and New York. The Giants play Cincinnati next, the Cardinals play Philadelphia and they should pick up some momentum, and Pittsburgh meets Brooklyn. But following those series, Pittsburgh opens its final series against New York. The two rivals must play four more games. The league-leaders have won 10 out of 18 against the Giants this year.

Pittsburgh also faces four more games against Chicago. The two clubs have divided 18 games played thus far. And Pittsburgh must face Cincinnati in the closing series of the season. The Reds have lost 11 out of 17 against Pittsburgh this year, but they are now going along at a rapid pace and may upset the figuring on the end.

The Giants have six more games coming with Brooklyn and Philadelphia. These two clubs have won 15 and lost 23 against the Giants to date.

DETROIT LEADS AMATEURS

DETROIT, Sept. 15 (AP)—Detroit assumed the lead in the national amateur baseball tourney by coming through the fifth round of play today undefeated. There are four other teams still in the running for the title, each having been defeated once. They are Toledo, Scranton, Pa., Waukegan, Ill., and Cincinnati. In yesterday's games, Detroit won from Page Dairies of Toledo, 9 to 2. Waukegan won from Perrysburg, O., by forfeit, 9 to 0, and Cincinnati won from Flint, Mich, 15 to 3. At a meeting of the National Amateur Baseball Federation, sponsors of the tourney, Joseph Thomas of Akron, O., D. Navarrio of Cleveland, and Hubert Johnson, Detroit, were named a committee to handle the National Industrial Baseball tournament that starts at Akron Saturday.

BREAKS COURSE RECORD

DOVER, N. H., Sept. 15—The Cocheco Country Club course record for the first nine holes was smashed by a 32 and its 18-hole record of 69 equaled by George Aulbach, professional of the Arlmont Country Club of Arlington Heights, Mass., in an exhibition match before a large gallery yesterday. He had Charles Connolly of Wellesley for a partner and John Keenan of Andover and Edward Turner of Lowell, both professionals, as opponents. Aulbach and Connolly won the match, 3 up. The medal scores were: Aulbach 69, Keenan 74, Turner 76 and Connolly 77.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	108	67	.617
San Francisco	98	78	.557
Seattle	92	79	.538
Portland	86	83	.509
Sacramento	86	89	.491
Hollywood	79	97	.449
Missions	79	97	.449
Los Angeles	69	107	.392

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Oakland 7, Portland 3.
Los Angeles 9, Missions 8.
San Francisco 8, Hollywood 1.
Sacramento 4, Seattle 1.
Sacramento 11, Seattle 1.

FARRELL WINS CHICAGO OPEN

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 15—With a score of 285 for 72 holes, J. C. Farrell of the Quaker Ridge Country Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y., captured the annual open championship tournament of the Chicago District Golf Association in the campaign finished yesterday at the Illinois Golf and Country Club. Farrell was one stroke over par and two under A. R. Espinosa, professional of the home club and runner-up in the recent western open tourney. Farrell shot 141 on the first and 144 yesterday, the latter made up of two rounds of 72. MacDonald Smith of Lakeville, N. Y., was third with 286.

NINE TRAVELS 2500 MILES

GREENVILLE, S. C., Sept. 15 (AP)—The Southern Bleachery baseball nine of Greenville today planned to leave here on a 2500-mile trip, which is said to establish a world's traveling record for the playing of a single game which will be at Attleboro, Mass., on Saturday. Both teams are champions of amateur textile leagues in their respective communities.

CARDINALS BUY PITCHER

SPARTANSBURG, S. C., Sept. 15 (AP)—John Berly, righthand pitcher of the local club of the South Atlantic Association, has been sold to the St. Louis National League Baseball Club.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	99	41	.707
Philadelphia	81	57	.587
Washington	74	64	.536
Detroit	71	67	.514
Chicago	65	72	.474
Cleveland	60	78	.435
St. Louis	55	83	.399
Boston	47	90	.343

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Boston 9, St. Louis 6.
New York 4, Cleveland 1.
Philadelphia 5, Chicago 4 (11 innings).
Washington 3, Detroit 2.

GAMES TODAY

St. Louis at Boston.
Cleveland at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington.

YANKEES AFTER RECORD

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—Apparently not content with merely clinching the American League pennant which they did Tuesday, the New York Yankees continued on to a possible new league record for victories in one season by defeating Cleveland, here, yesterday, 4 to 1. New York now has 99 victories to its credit and the league record is 105 made by the Boston Red Sox in 1912. The Yankees' heavy hitters were quiet, yesterday, only one triple being registered and that by Bengough. However, with Reuther in fine form there was little need of strong hitting. He won his thirteenth contest of the year quite handily. All Ruth and Gehrig could do was to hit a single each. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	x	4	9	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	0

Batteries—Reuther and Bengough; Miller, Grant, Underhill and L. Sewell. Losing pitcher—Miller. Umpires—Van Graflin, Owens, and Connolly. Time—1h. 32m.

ATHLETICS RALLY TWICE

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15—Philadelphia's rally in the ninth inning tied the score and singles by French and Cobb, a base on balls to Cochrane and a single by Fox gave the Athletics the winning run in the eleventh inning which enabled them to win over Chicago, here, yesterday, 5 to 4. Cobb hit two singles and a double and stole one base for leading honors at bat for Philadelphia. Metzler hit safely three times for the White Sox. Hale hit a home run. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Phila.	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	5	11	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	4	10	0

Batteries—Ehmke, Johnson, Walberg and Cochrane; Thomas and Crouse. Winning pitcher—Walberg. Umpires—Nallin and Dinneen. Time—2h. 8m.

SENATORS STRENGTHEN HOLD

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—Washington took a firmer hold on third place in the league standing by defeating Detroit here, yesterday, for the third straight time by the score of 3 to 2. The Senators scored all their runs in the third inning. Rice scored on a single by Harris and Harris scored on a double by Speaker. Goslin beat out a hit to first base and Speaker came home when Blue, Detroit first baseman, threw poorly to pitcher Whitehill who was covering first base. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	x	3	7	0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	8	4

Batteries—Hadley, Braxton and Ruel; Whitehill, Carroll and Bassler. Winning pitcher—Hadley. Losing pitcher—Whitehill. Umpires—McGowan, Evans and Hildebrand. Time—2h.

RED SOX GAIN ON BROWNS

The Boston Red Sox crept one game nearer to seventh place, yesterday, by winning their third straight game against St. Louis by the score of 9 to 6. Boston is now only 7½ games behind the seventh-place Browns. The Red Sox got away to a three-run lead in the first inning when three of them hit the left field fence, for two doubles and one for a single. Regan also contributed a triple in that inning with a hit to right field. From then on the Browns made heroic attempts to catch up, but each time they found the Boston club able to get enough runs to keep in front. The losers scored in the fourth, fifth, sixth and eighth innings, but the Red Sox scored in the same innings also. Rogell and Flagstead for Boston and O'Rourke and Williams for St. Louis hit safely three times each. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	3	1	0	2	1	1	0	1	x	9	15	3
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	6	12	1

Batteries — Welzer and Hofmann; Stewart, Crowder, Wright and Schang. Losing pitcher—Stewart. Umpires—Rowland, Ormsby and Geisel. Time—2h. 2m.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	91	57	.615
Birmingham	89	62	.589
Memphis	87	63	.580
Nashville	81	68	.544
Atlanta	69	79	.466
Mobile	67	82	.450
Chattanooga	58	91	.489
Little Rock	55	95	.367

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Memphis 7, Chattanooga 3.
Little Rock 9, Nashville 5.
New Orleans 2, Mobile 0.
Atlanta 6, Birmingham 1.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	93	61	.604
Kansas City	89	65	.578
Toledo	89	65	.578
Minneapolis	85	71	.545
St Paul	82	72	.532
Indianapolis	68	86	.442
Louisville	56	98	.364
Columbus	55	99	.357

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Milwaukee 10, St. Paul 4.
Minneapolis 13, Kansas City 5.
Columbus 3, Toledo 2.

CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STARTS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 15—Football practice began today in the 10 colleges of the Intercollegiate Conference, made up of the largest universities of seven middle western states; and the 10 members of the Missouri Valley Conference, made up of colleges in five states just west of the Mississippi River. The coaches face the task of developing their teams within two weeks, as the first games are to be played Oct. 1.

J. F. HENNESSEY TRUE TO FORM

Defeats Henri Cochet in U. S. Singles Tennis—Jean Washer Loses

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—The ranks of the assembled Davis Cup stars entered in the United States singles lawn tennis championship on the Stadium courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills were broken yesterday, and another player of the list also stands within the shadow of defeat. Henri Cochet, Lyons, France, holder of the French title, and victor over William Johnston in the final match of the Davis Cup challenge round, met with defeat at the hands of John F. Hennessey of Indianapolis, who has a reputation for scoring upsets in the nationals, after five sets of hard play, by a score of 6—4, 6—4, 4—6, 3—6, 6—1. Then Jacques Brugnon, the fourth member of the French Davis Cup team, was fought to a standstill by Arnold W. Jones of Providence until gathering darkness terminated the match at two sets all. Jones lost the first and fourth sets and won the other two. His score was 7—9, 6—4, 6—3, 1—6, unfinished.

The most encouraging feature of the day, however, was the great improvement in the play of the American leaders. William Johnston was especially effective, defeating the Canadian Davis Cup leader, Jack A. Wright Jr., in straight sets, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4. W. T. Tilden 2d was a trifle slow at hitting his stride against the careful soft shots of Elmer C. Griffin, but after dropping the first set, and being carried to 20 games in the third, ran out the match with a love set in the fourth. Francis T. Hunter also displayed his finest tennis in defeating Jean Washer, who eliminated him in the French championships, and was regarded by many of the experts as a probable finalist. The score of this hard-fought struggle was 7—5, 6—3, 6—3.

J. R. Lacoste Advances

Jean René Lacoste continued his career toward another victory in the title tourney by disposing of Takeichi Harada in straight sets, but as the latter has been far from his best in all of the tournaments this season, the victory of the French star, by a score of 6—1, 6—4, 6—3, was weaker than expected. Jean Borotra, the fourth Frenchman was also off form, and allowed Jerome Lang to capture the first two sets of their match, before the brilliant Basque settled into his full stride and captured the next three and the match, 2—6, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1, 6—3.

The other bracket was filled by Manuel Alonso, the former Spanish Davis Cup captain, who is now a resident of Philadelphia. John W. Van Ryn, true to his traditions, forced the Spaniard to his best, but after capturing the first two sets by strenuous play, had little reserve left, and dropped the next three by wide margins. In the first set, Alonso led at 5—2, and was at set point in the next game, but the Princeton star ran five games in a row for the set, and followed with four more in the second. But the exertion was too great, and the balance of the match found the Spainard too steady for the younger star, and Alonso won the final set without the loss of a game, for the match, 5—7, 3—6, 6—1, 6—4, 6—0.

Hennessey Brilliant

The performance of Hennessey was extremely brilliant, especially overhead. He was dashing to the net with regularity, and, though the carefully placed drives of Cochet scored on passing shots, they gradually slowed down enough to allow the Indianapolis youth to take the first two sets and to force Cochet to exert himself to win the next two. These tactics told on the severity and accuracy of the Lyons player, and the final set found Cochet far below his Davis Cup form, both in steadiness and speed.

The older members of the veteran class, especially those who were stars before the start of the present century, dropped out of the running in the national veteran singles championship yesterday, when Clarence Hobart, doubles champion in 1890, was defeated by Frederick C. Baggs, who has been in active competition during the last few years, and Stephen C. Millett, one of the founders of the West Side Club, way back in 1892, was eliminated by A. R. Acheson of Syracuse after a hard-fought battle, 6—4, 7—5.

Alfred J. Cawse, the present title holder, as well as Dr. Philip B. Hawk, many times a winner of the title in past years, are also survivors, as well as Henry H. Bassford, who has just reached the age limit, 45 years.

UNITED STATES SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Third Round

W. T. Tilden 2d., Philadelphia, defeated Elmer C. Griffin, New York, 4—6, 6—1, 11—9, 6—0.

Jean Borotra, Biarritz, France, defeated Jerome Lang, New York, 2—6, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1, 6—3.

Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, N. Y., defeated Jean Washer, Belgium, 7—5, 6—3, 6—3.

John F. Hennessey, Indianapolis, Ind., defeated Henri Cochet, Lyons, France, 6—4, 6—4, 4—6, 3—6, 6—1.

William Johnston, San Francisco, Calif., defeated J. A. Wright Jr., Montreal, Que., 6—4, 6—4, 6—4.

Arnold W. Jones, Providence, R. I., vs. Jacques Brugnon, Paris, France, 7—9, 6—4, 6—3, 1—6, unfinished.

Manuel Alonzo, Philadelphia, defeated John W. Van Ryn, East Orange, N. J., 5—7, 3—6, 6—1, 6—4, 6—0.

Jean René Lacoste, Paris, France, defeated Takeichi Harada, New York, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3.

VETERAN SINGLES CHAMPI
Third Round

Alfred J. Cawse, New York, won from Irving C. Wright, Boston, by default.

A. R. Acheson, Syracuse, N. Y., defeated Stephen C. Millett, New York, 6—4, 7—5.

Philip B. Hawk, New York, defeated Thomas Sturgis, New York, 6—3, 6—4.

Henry H. Bassford, New York, defeated A. S. Black, Harrisburg, Pa., 6—1, 6—2.

Frederick C. Baggs, New York, defeated Clarence Hobart, New York, 6—0, 6—1.

William M. Fischer, New York, defeated Charles A. Mattis, Philadelphia, Pa., 7—5, 6—0.

William Rosenbaum, New York, defeated Charles Chambers, New York, 7—5, default.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	110	54	.671
Syracuse	100	63	.613
Newark	89	75	.543
Toronto	85	77	.525
Baltimore	82	80	.506
Rochester	80	83	.491
Jersey City	65	99	.393
Reading	41	121	.253

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Newark 5, Baltimore 2.
Baltimore 4, Newark 2.
Jersey City 5, Reading 3.
Reading 7, Jersey City 6.
Toronto 4, Syracuse 3.
Syracuse 5, Toronto 2.
Buffalo 8, Rochester 1.
Rochester 7, Buffalo 2.

LORIMER TO COACH WESLEYAN

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 15 (AP)—Alec Lorimer, left halfback on the New Bedford American Soccer League Club, is soon to report to Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., as soccer coach, it was announced. Lorimer's retention was made possible by the New Bedford Wesleyan Alumni Association.

SIDELINES

THIS is the day the "Big Ten" Conference football teams, as well as Harvard, Yale and Princeton, begin their football seasons of 1927. Many of the larger colleges have been holding practice for a week or two, which gives them quite a little advantage over those which do not start until today.

F. J. Koenig '27 of last fall's State College of Washington football team, is going back to his alma mater as a coach this fall. He will not only coach the varsity eleven but will coach basketball this winter and baseball next spring. He was one of the few three-lettermen at State last year.

Coach J. F. Meehan of the New York University eleven is trying out A. C. Lassman '29 at end this fall. He played a brilliant game at tackle for the Violet in 1926 and if he has the speed, should make a splendid end, something that is going to be needed under this year's rules.

That the rule on lateral or backward passing, if unamended, would degenerate football into volley ball, with hard-pressed receivers batting the ball across the scrimmage line to gain yardage in grounding it, was the claim made by G. F. Thistlethwaite of University of Wisconsin at the recent "Big Ten" meeting. As a result of his protest the rule was amplified, for use in the "Big Ten," providing that the ball shall be declared dead at the spot it is batted instead of the spot where it hits the ground. When the offensive team is playing for position, the defensive team is to have the option of where the ball shall be put in play, where the ball was grounded or where it was touched.

For official mascots, University of Michigan is to use two live wolverines in the game with the United States Naval Academy, Nov. 12. The wolverine, now extinct in Michigan as a wild animal, is needed to match the Navy goat, it is believed. The two wolverines will be brought from the Detroit zoo for the occasion.

The greatest quarterback that University of Illinois ever had will lead the Butler University team of Indianapolis against his alma mater at Urbana Oct. 8. The quarterback is George Clark, new Butler coach. Clark is remembered at Illinois not only as a splendid pilot, but a great open-field runner, setting the pace for the championship winning elevens of 1914 and 1915.

At Northwestern University the new coach, R. E. Hanley, in introducing the Warner system of football, is faced with the task of first coaching his assistant coaches. This system, featured by deceptive backfield tactics, is practically unknown in this section, and Hanley has had to tell M. A. Kent, T. J. Lowry, J. J. Ryan, Herbert Steger and R. W. Johnson all about it before beginning on the players.

University of Utah, title defender in the Rocky Mountain Conference, appears to have the best array of candidates in its football history. With this prospect admitted at the start of the season, followers of the team will be hard to satisfy with anything less than another championship.

Harvard started its varsity football practice this morning with the question of a quarterback the most serious one confronting Head Coach Arnold Horween. A squad of about 100 reported, 36 of them having reported at the Locker Building yesterday afternoon.

A former New York schoolboy star, Arnold M. Kashewitz, who played at De Witt Clinton High School, is making a favorable impression at guard on the University of Pennsylvania's second team.

Although the big game between Stanford and California universities does not take place until Nov. 19, less than 3500 tickets are now available to eligible applicants. This means that some 27,000 tickets have already been applied for.

Every state in the Union and a number of foreign countries are being circularized in the sale of football tickets by University of Wisconsin, it is announced here by G. W. Levis, director of ticket sales. Some 70,000 ticket applications, containing 250,000 pieces of mail, will go out to the alumni and public. Each letter will contain a public application, an alumni application, an information folder, a homecoming letter and an athletic review. The university will offer for the first time this year season books for football games. Exactly 3000 such books will be placed on sale; 1000 of which will be for alumni and the remainder for the public. The books, which contain tickets for all home games, will sell for $12. Those designated for alumni also contain ticket applications for the Chicago game.

With a high board fence around it, a new varsity practice field has been provided at University of Chicago. Last year the freshmen used this field unfenced, while the regular team utilized what space it could find in Stagg Field not occupied by the Stadium, and that was not enough.

Greater advance interest by football enthusiasts has been displayed at Ohio State University than ever before, it is stated. More inquiries regarding prices, more advance reservations, have been received and the ticket office telephone tinkles incessantly.

Partly because of the schedules which face them, University of Minnesota, Ohio State University and Northwestern University are favored to win the "Big Ten" championship by Coach G. F. Thistlethwaite at University of Wisconsin. Northwestern won the title last year, due in part to an easy schedule. Minnesota, in addition to an easy schedule, has a great array of veterans, he says. The crisis of the race may come, Thistlethwaite figures, in the Northwestern-Ohio State game, Oct. 15, at Columbus.

LIEUT. R. M. CUTTS JR. WINS U. S. RIFLE TITLE

CAMP PERRY, O., Sept. 15 (AP)—Lieut. R. M. Cutts Jr., United States Marine Corps, Washington, D. C., won the United States individual rifle match here yesteray with a score of 292 out of a possible 300.

The match was fired in five stages, beginning at the 200-yard ranges and ending at the 1000 rapid fire range. M. M. Works, civilian, San Antonio, Tex., was second with 291; Corporal O. J. Tobey, United States Marine Corps, Salina, Okla., took third place with 290; Private R. F. Seitzinger, United States Marine Corps, Pittsburgh, Pa., was fourth with 289, and Gunnery-Sergeant F. M. Crisswer, United States Navy, Oregon City, Ore., fifth with 289.

Registrations for the national rifle team match will close tonight.

CATES ASSUMES DUTIES

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 15 (AP)—John M. Cates, Yale's new graduate director of athletics, has assumed his duties at the Athletic Association. Cates, who was director of athletics at Bowdoin College before his call to the Yale post, succeeds John T. Blossom, who resigned the Yale position in June, 1926, to go into business in Cleveland. Cates was graduated from Yale in the class of 1906, Law. While in college he starred in two branches of athletics, captaining his track team in senior year, and playing end on Thomas Shevlin's eleven of 1905.

WILLIAMS ELECTS BOYNTON

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Sept. 15—Charles F. Boynton '28 of New York, N. Y., has been elected captain of the Williams College football team for the coming season. He played two years in the Purple backfield and has acquitted himself well. He was elected by last year's letter men to succeed Francis D. Austin '28 of Douglaston, L. I., the original choice for leadership, who will not return to college. Boynton is a three-sport man at Williams, competing on the varsity teams in track and swimming as well as football.

CUBS RECALL EIGHT MEN

CHICAGO, Sept. 14 (AP)—The Cubs have recalled four pitchers, three infielders and one outfielder to report here at the close of their respective seasons. Those recalled were Kern, first baseman, Nashville; Jarrett, outfielder; Sewell, infielder, and pitchers Hanson, Rupprecht and Wilkie, all of Reading; Pitcher York of Wilkesbarre and Infielder Moore of Spartanburg.

CHALLENGE CUP SOCCER, JAN. 14

American League Is Granted Exemption From the Qualifying Round

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—Exemption from playing in the qualifying competition has been granted to the American Soccer League for the national challenge cup this season and the 12 clubs comprising that circuit have been entered en bloc for the first round opening Jan. 14, 1928. Qualifying rounds start Oct. 1.

The challenge cup committee of the United States Football Association announced today that 117 teams have been entered for the open competition. Fall River, Mass., holds the national championship, having defeated the Holley Carburetors of Detroit in last season's finals.

Drawing by districts included:

Maryland and Washington Districts—Byes to Patapsco Rangers F. C., Baltimore; Walford S. C., Washington; Baltimore S. C.; Canton S. C., Baltimore.

Southern New England district—Exemptions to Fall River F. C.; Providence A. F. C., Providence; J. and P. Coats A. A. F. C., Pawtucket, R. I.; New Bedford F. C.

Northwestern New York District—Pennsylvania R. R. S. C., Erie, Pa., vs. General Electric S. C., Erie; Buffalo Hungarian F. C. vs. Buffalo Rangers F. C.; Sons of St. George F. C., Rochester, vs. Holland F. C., Rochester; German A. C., Rochester, N. Y., vs. Rochester Moose F. C.; byes to Mackenzie F. C., Rochester; McNaughton Rangers F. C., Rochester; Rochester Celtic F. C.; Kodak Park F. C., Rochester.

Southern New York District—Centro-Asturiano F. C., Brooklyn vs. Hispano F. C., New York; St. Mary's F. C., Brooklyn, vs. New York Celtics F. C., New York. Byes to Otis Elevator A. A. F. C., Yonkers, Swedish F. C., Brooklyn; First German-American F. C., New York; Hungaria S. C., New York; Calpe American F. C., New York; I. R. T. Celtic F. C., New York. Exemptions to Brooklyn Wanderers F. C.; New York Nationals F. C.; New York Giants S. C.

Connecticut District—Bridgeport Celtic F. C., vs. Danersk F. C., Stamford, Conn. Bye to New Haven F. C. Exemption to Hartford F. C.

New Jersey District—Highlanders F. C., Trenton, vs. Trenton British War Veterans F. C. Byes to Trenton F. C., McLeod Council F. C., Jersey City; Clan McLeod F. C., Jersey City; Ryerson Juniors F. C., Kearny, N. J.; Paterson Caledonian F. C., Paterson, N. J.; Portuguese S. C., Newark; Kearny, F. C., Kearny, N. J., exemption to Newark S. C.

In the Northern Massachusetts district, the Boston S. C. drew an exemption and the following teams byes: Fore River F. C., Whittall Carpet Mills F. C. of Worcester, Falco F. C. of Holyoke and the General Electric E. A. A. of Lynn.

To Have Captains for Defense and Offense

By the Associated Press

Bloomington, Ind., Sept. 15

INDIANA UNIVERSITY'S football team will have two captains, one for defense and one for offense, appointed for each football game this season, it has been announced by Z. G. Clevenger, athletic director, and H. O. Page, head football coach.

Coach Page announced that when Indiana had possession of the ball a backfield man would be in charge of the team, and that when the team was on defense a linesman would be captain.

CONSIDERING NON-SCOUTING

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—Whether Columbia University will pursue a non-scouting football policy this season or not will be revealed within the next 10 days, Reynolds Benson, graduate manager of athletics at Morningside Heights, declared yesterday. The decision will be made before the first game with University of Vermont at Baker Field a week from Saturday, Sept. 24. The opponents for the initial contest, Vermont, have already entered into such an agreement with Harvard University, Cornell University, University of Pennsylvania, Williams College, and Wesleyan University, and are known to be willing to accept a non-scouting agreement with the Lion.

TORONTO CRICKET TOUR ENDS

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15—Toronto's all-star cricket team concluded its tour here yesterday and defeated the British Officers at Merion by 214 runs to 61. This was the third straight victory for the Toronto players here. They declared their innings closed yesterday when C. A. Seagram and E. Carlton were still at bat and only five men had been retired. Seagram had 52 runs, not out; E. Carlton contributed 37, not out, and A. P. Hill, 36. The bowling of P. E. Henderson and Seagram was too much for the British Officers.

GERMAN RIVER SWIMMING

BERLIN (Special Correspondence)—In this year's championship events in river swimming, last year's winners were able to retain their titles. Walter Handschuhmacher once more is the title holder in the men's championship and Fraulein Elfriede Zimmermann the title holder in the ladies' championship. While Handschuhmacher won with comparative ease, Fraulein Zimmermann had to battle hard against Fraulein Muehrenberg.

TO PLAY IN RUSSIA

LONDON (AP)—The Soviet Government is going in strong for sports of all kinds, particularly association football, and has made substantial appropriations to defray expenses of visiting sportsmen for meets in various parts of the country. The first club to take advantage of this innovation—the first in the history of the Bolsheviki—is a football club of the British Workers' Sports Federation.

ANDOVER BASEBALL COACH

ANDOVER, Mass., Sept. 15—Gerard B. Woodruff of Southington, Conn., has been appointed faculty coach for baseball at Phillips Andover Academy here to succeed Arthur Mereweather, who resigned last June. Besides coaching the diamond players at the academy, Coach Woodruff will also serve as a mathematics instructor.

B. U. NOT TO PLAY OCT. 1

Boston University and Boston College will not meet on the football gridiron on Oct. 1, an open date on the schedule, athletic officials of Boston University announced. This move was made in view of the rigorous nature of the opening game on the B. U. card, with the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., on the preceding Saturday.

ANGLO-GERMAN PRO. TENNIS

BERLIN (Special Correspondence)—The Anglo-German professional tennis match was won by Germany, 4 to 1. In this tournament Hermann Richter was able to defeat the world's champion, Albert Burke, 10—12, 8—6, 6—4. Burke, however, defeated Roman Najuch, one of the best professionals in Germany, 4—6, 4—6, 6—1, 6—1, 6—2.

OARSMEN WORK AT CALIFORNIA

BERKELEY, Calif. (AP)—Sophomore aspirants for University of California rowing crews have reported on the Oakland estuary for the annual two weeks of shell work of the fall semester, under the eye of Coach Ebright, varsity mentor. Freshmen oarsmen have finished working out on the estuary.

Red Sox Get Five Promising New Men

Three of Them Are Bought From the Mobile Club of Southern League

Secretary James R. Price of the Boston American League Baseball Club announced this morning the purchase of three players from the Mobile Club of the Southern Association. They are pitchers William Settlemire, lefthander, and Edward Morris, righthander, and outfielder Daniel Williams, righthanded batter and lefthanded thrower.

Morris is one of the mainstays of the Mobile Club which is in sixth place and his record for the season is 16 victories and 13 defeats, a record that is made even more impressive than ordinarily when considering the low standing of Mobile. He is a pitcher much the type of Fred Marberry of Washington, and used by Mobile in much the same way as the Senators use Marberry. He is a great finisher of games. In 1926 he was with Nashville where he won 16 and lost 13.

Settlemire's home is in Morristown, O. With Mobile this year he has won 13 and lost 11 and in 1926 with the same club he won eight and lost nine. Williams is a hitter of repute in the Southern Association. In 135 games this year he has averaged .347. His hits include 36 doubles, six triples and two home runs. In 1926 he averaged .352. He is Mobile's lead-off man and in 155 games in 1926 he made 116 runs.

Secretary Price also confirmed the report of the purchase of two other players, Charles Berry, a catcher from Dallas of the Texas League, and Paul Hinson, third baseman, from the Western Association. Berry is a graduate of Lafayette University where he played both baseball and football and was given a tryout by Connie Mack of the Athletics. He played with Portland in 1926.

LIQUOR SMUGGLERS GET BLOW IN WEST

Capture of $50,000 Cargo in Pacific Halts Trade

SEATTLE, Wash. (Special Correspondence)—The capture near Victoria of the rum schooner Noble with a $50,000 cargo of liquor, was not only the heaviest blow the Northwest liquor smuggling industry has received, but is just another illustration of the sure destruction of all bootlegging in the United States, declared Capt. John G. Berry, commanding the United States Coast Guard forces in this district.

"The handwriting is on the wall, and it is telling in no unmistakable words the doom of the liquor industry," he said. The forces of the bootlegger are on the run. They are up against it everywhere; they are outlaws and know it. There is now very little liquor coming into the United States by way of the Pacific waters, certainly no big cargoes."

Captain Berry pointed out that the policy of the United States of putting watchdogs on the trail of rumrunners on the high seas and following them up and down the coast was causing havoc in the handling of big shipments of bootleg liquor, and that the laws were tightening so that such smuggling would no longer pay and so disappear.

HARVARD MEN FIND FOSSILS IN ROCKIES

EDMONTON, Alta. (Special Correspondence)—The Harvard summer school of field geology, under the direction of Prof. Percy E. Raymond of Harvard University, have discovered a collection of rare fossil specimens and a dome-shaped structure in the highest portion of the Rocky Mountains near Lake Louise, according to a statement made by Henry Arthur Rusch, one of the students in the party.

The expedition established the existence of the great dome with its center near Lake Louise, and exposing pre-Cambrian structure. This dome formation is similar to those sought by oil prospectors. Rare specimens of the emeraldella and coelenterate, a new genus and species, found by the expedition have been presented to Harvard Museum. These were unearthed in the quarry of the late Dr. C. D. Walcott. Five weeks were spent by the Harvard school in the Canadian Rockies.

OREGON AGGIE TEAM TO TOUR MIDDLE WEST

CORVALLIS (Special Correspondence)—Ten Oregon Agricultural College basketball players, accompanied by R. H. Hager, coach, will make a barnstorming tour of the middle West during the Christmas vacation, playing games in Utah, Nebraska, Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin and Montana.

California was used as the training grounds for the Orange basketball squad for the last five years, but this year the Orangemen have started something new in the way of a series of pre-season games in the middle west. This is the first time that such a trip has been taken by any college team. The schedule as released by Carl A. Lodell, general manager:

Dec. 17—Brigham Young University at Provo, Utah; 22-23d, Creighton University at Omaha, Neb.; 28th, St. Louis University at St. Louis, Mo.; 30th, Lombard College at Galesburg, Ill.

Jan. 2—University of Wisconsin at Madison, Wis.; 3d, University of Chicago at Chicago, Ill.; 4th, Marquette University at Milwaukee, Wis.; 7th, Montana State College at Bozeman, Mont.

AUSTRALIAN SWIMMERS SAIL

BRISBANE, Aust. (Special Correspondence)—Reginald Grier and Thomas Boast, the Queensland swimming champions, have left for Japan, where they will compete in the Pan-Pacific games. They were farewelled at the Brunswick Café. Grier was presented with the 220-yards Australian championship medal which he won in western Australia last year and the third-place medal won by him in the 880-yard Australian championship at the same time.

MLLE. DE LA CHAUME SCORES AN 80

GARDEN CITY, L. I., N. Y., Sept. 15—Playing a practice round on the Cherry Valley Club links scene of the United States women's golf championship next week, Mlle. Thion de la Chaume of France, champion of England and France this year, went out in 39 and returned with a 41 for an 18-hole round of 80 strokes, seven over men's par of 73. The course here is slightly under 6500 yards, and Mlle. de la Chaume played from the back tees.

Musical Events—Theaters—News of Art

Country Cinemas in England

Special from Monitor Bureau
London, Aug. 26

SOME evenings of a summer holiday in the country have recently been spent in visiting local cinemas and noting the effects of the cinema's advent upon the countryside. One thing speedily strikes the observer—the disappearance of the bad old melodrama and fit-up touring company. Their place is taken by the cinema, and there is no doubt that the change is for the better. There are, of course, plenty of poor films to be seen, some of them worse and perhaps more mischievous than the old melodramas, but on the whole the average of the films is much higher than that of the melodrama with its high-sounding copy-book maxims allied to false values and smug complacency.

Almost the first thing that strikes one in the country cinema is the size of the program. One does indeed get one's money's worth. The average program consists of one big picture—the star turn; a lesser one, generally a comedy, which means in film language the broadest of slapstick farce, and to do them justice they are generally funny, with genuinely humorous captions. In addition to these there is usually one exciting episode of a serial, well filled with incident. These serials go on from week to week, often for months at a time, though each episode is complete in itself. They invariably represent the hero and heroine in some apparently hopeless position of difficulty. But one knows that help is coming and one goes the following week to see whence it comes!

After these come the smaller items of the picture program, such as the latest news in pictures and a fashion film review, as well as the antics of Felix the Cat or one of his many imitators. And as if this were not sufficient, most of the country cinemas combine with their pictures a small vaudeville entertainment of two or three turns, often well worth seeing.

Technically country cinemas are as a rule, well equipped, but if there is a fault to be found, it would seem to be with the operators and the screen lighting. I have seen many a good film so irritatingly out of focus that one could not read the captions or see the faces, even with the aid of an opera glass. The operator seemed quite content with the imperfect work—perhaps because the audience appeared to be so. But a long-suffering audience is bad for art. It was not, however, always the fault of the operators that the pictures were so dimly seen. The lighting of the screen was sometimes poor enough to make one think the management were practicing false economy, and taking advantage of the fact that the audience had nowhere else to go.

One the whole, the pictures that go down best in the country are undoubtedly the best pictures, and one is amazed at the skill and proficiency of the most popular cinema artists; Colleen Moore, the Talmadges, Buster Keaton and many more all knowing their jobs from A to Z. This is the bright side of the picture, but one cannot help seeing that film producers and renters are too prone to pander to human failings. This is especially shown in the fight; thoroughly inartistic combats often are dragged into artistic pictures and thrown to the audience like a succulent bone to a dog.

But, taking them all round, the country cinemas offer much better, bigger and more edifying entertainment than did the old melodramas. After all one often sees the best artists in their best parts—a thing never possible before in the lesser country towns and fit-up tours. Undoubtedly there is a tremendous field and future for the cinema in the country. Much good may accrue from it, but it must not be allowed to get too much into the hands of those who think only from a box-office point of view.

C. F. A.

"A Piedmont Home." From an Etching by Gene Kloss Recently Exhibited in San Francisco.

Sunset Stories

Nelly, Katy and James

A True Incident

NELLY was gray and white, tall and shaggy. Katy was black and white, soft and silky. James was tall and brown and lean. James was the gardener on a country place where there were chickens and ducks and a pretty Jersey cow, and, of course, a garden. James cared more for his plants and flowers than for anything else except Nelly, but Nelly cared more for her friend James than for anything else.

Nelly was like James's shadow; wherever you saw James, there was Nelly close by his side. James was a rather silent man, but he told Nelly all about his affairs, and Nelly would raise her wise dog's face and listen to him as if she understood every word that he said. In fact, James declared that she did.

She certainly understood that she must not step nor roll on any of the little green things that he was always tending. She would step daintily in and out among the tiny plants, without touching one of them, and she never thought of traveling over freshly seeded beds. As James walked about the place, Nelly trotted gravely by his side. If he stopped to weed a bit, Nelly sat beside him, or lay with her nose on her paws, watching him with her soft brown eyes.

When Nelly's puppies came, Nelly was very glad and proud. She showed them to her friend James with the greatest delight, sure of his interest and sympathy. James said such complimentary things about them that she nearly wore out her shaggy tail banging it on the barn floor. For perhaps a week Nelly hardly left the little room where, on a soft piece of carpet, her lovely puppies lay. Then one day she followed James out into the garden, but he was anxious and soon hurried back. The next day she stayed longer, and the next longer still. If she could only have had James and the babies both together, she would have been perfectly happy.

Here was where Katy came on the scene. Katy was the cat. She had a round white face, round orange eyes, and a round pink nose. She was plump and round and cheerful, with not a care in the world.

One day Katy was strolling about in the barn when she heard the queerest noise. Her pink nose sniffed, her white ears twitched, and her round eyes snapped. Here was an adventure at last. She tiptoed to the door of a little room. There on a piece of carpet were the strangest, most interesting things she had ever seen in her short life. She stole softly up to these wonderful creatures, and smelled them gently. At her touch they stirred, and one of them made the little sound she had heard. Poor thing, it did not sound just happy, so out came her pink tongue to lick the nearest puppy's face by way of comfort.

He raised his head with a cry of joy, and that waked all the others, and they joined in heartily. Katy was not quite sure what she ought to do, but the first one had seemed to like to have its face washed, so she bravely stepped on to the carpet and began to wash the puppies as hard as she could. It was a great success. They stopped crying at once and cuddled down around her. Her round eyes looked at them lovingly, and seeing them quiet again, she curled herself protectingly around the soft heap and went to sleep herself.

Presently in hurried Nelly from the garden, having torn herself away from her friend James to visit her babies. What was her surprise to find her old friend Katy there taking care of her children! Nobody knows just what she said to Katy, or what Katy said to her, but it was friendly, for she lay down with them all, and took a little nap herself. Then went back to James and the garden, leaving Katy in charge. That is how Katy the cat came to be nurse for Nelly the dog's puppies.

At night, when James had gone home, Nelly stayed with her puppies, and she made several trips each

She Would Step In and Out Among the Plants.

day to feed them and to see that they were really all right. But in between Katy took care of them. She kept them spotlessly clean with her pink tongue, and she taught them their manners. When they began to crawl about on the barn floor, she watched to see that they didn't get into trouble, calling them back with soft cat words when they went too far. They seemed to understand cat language, as well as dog, and they minded her almost always. When they didn't Katy would give them a soft tap with her paw and they understood that. So Nelly, having a perfectly good nurse for her babies, was free to help James take care of the garden just as she used to do.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

"Smile, Brother, Smile"

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Sept. 10—"Smile, Brother, Smile," a motion picture adapted by Rex Taylor from a story by Al Boasberg, directed by John Francis Dillon for First National.

"Smile, Brother, Smile," a mildly pleasant screen diversion built around the tale of a young traveling salesman winning his spurs by always coming back for more, is making the rounds of the local theaters and winning a fair harvest of laughs. It holds the interest to a certain extent, as any story of making good against robust odds is bound to, and it gives Jack Mulhall an opportunity to step out as a light comedian of parts. He travels the road from shipping clerk to sales manager in a cosmetic factory with the fleetness and dispatch customary in such twentieth century "success" stories, and in the end finds that at the bottom of it all is the girl of his dreams.

A few amusing types are scattered through the film, fellow salesmen, railroad folk, cosmeticians, and the like, and John Francis Dillon has kept the tale unfolding with due regard for coherence and flow. Dorothy Mackaill appears particularly attractive toward the close of the film when she emerges from the highly publicized "beauty parlor" treatment that puts Sunbeam products on the map for keeps. T. Roy Barnes is conspicuous in the cast, and it may be noted in passing that the prevailing mode of showering film comedies with smart-aleck titles has been followed with due moderation.

R. F.

Nikita Balieff's Chauve-Souris will return to the United States in October. Following a four weeks' engagement in New York at the Forty-ninth Street Theater, beginning Oct. 10, Morris Gest will send this Russian troupe on a tour to California. Engagements will be played at Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and other cities. The company will open at the Curran Theater, San Francisco, Dec. 26, with engagements in Pasadena and Los Angeles to follow.

John Barrymore has borrowed a leading lady from Paramount for "The Tempest." Olga Baklanova, formerly of the Moscow Art Theater.

New San Francisco Galleries

San Francisco, Sept. 7
Special Correspondence

SEVERAL variations in the matter of picture presentation have developed with the opening of two new San Francisco galleries, the East West Gallery and the California Little Gallery. Widely differing in their scope, each gallery differs from the Beaux Arts Galerie and the Modern Gallery, both of which have established their intimate relation to the art life of San Francisco during the last few years.

The new East West Gallery of Fine Arts is founded on the ideals which its name implies. It collects from the art centers of the world and brings certain types of exhibitions that are unable to be shown in the larger museums of the Bay region. Through its connections it is able to show San Francisco artists the original works by artists of the world, whose name and fame have preceded them by reproductions, sometimes inadequate, in the art journals. Sculpture, painting, graphic arts and art educational features will be on the program of the East West Gallery.

The location of the gallery is favorable to the dissemination of art, as it is tending today, for it is one of the main lounges of the new San Francisco Women's Club Building. A large proportion of the public who would not know of the more hidden galleries in town are at the very doors of this gallery, whether they seek art or not. The atmosphere is one which gives leisure to embrace art, nevertheless. Here the greater understanding of the intricacies of modern art may slowly come about. The appreciator is ever a small percentage, but the potential patron soon becomes the appreciator through such close association with art as is discovered in the East West Gallery.

A Taos Exhibit

The opening exhibit of the East West Gallery was tactfully chosen from a Taos (New Mexico) group of painters—the "Six Men." These are Jozef G. Bakos, Raymond Jonson, Andrew Dasburg, Willard Nash and John E. Thompson. The next exhibit will be sculpture by seven young men and women, one of whom came from Iceland recently. The others are natives of distant lands and two native Californians are included. The following exhibit will be paintings and drawings by Diego Rivera, the Mexican master of mural decoration, who has been most hospitable to the many San Francisco artists who have sought him out in Mexico City. Many of the local collectors own some of the finest examples of paintings on canvas by this artist whose monumental works are done in fresco and encaustic.

The East West Gallery states its purpose and intention is to "jealously guard the gallery from committing itself to any particular school or cult of art; but on the contrary, that it may establish among artists and art lovers a reputation for fairness and such discrimination of taste that the public may trust its judgment when selecting works of art."

Raymond Jonson

The first exhibit was a revelation to the conservative. The stimulating dramatic qualities of the desert countries were re-enacted on canvas. Portraits and genre scenes are favorites with Nordeldt and dominated the exhibition room at one end, while the six decorations by Raymond Jonson were the pulling force at the other end of the gallery. The Jonson themes were called "abstractions" by persons with some knowledge of art restrictions; but to those who have visited the vast desert plateau country the fantasy of his canvases did not seem overstressed. This sort of paintings are provocative of strange comments but productive of poetic response to those who know the bypaths of art expression.

In the works of Bakos, Dasburg, Thompson and Nash we sense that the synthetic quality of present day art is well suited to an interpretation of the strange formations and ancient and modern traditions of that southwestern Indian country. The stability of the color range found in this Taos school is a restrained development in the analysis of form and light as inspired by the glorious local color of the scene. Many of these "Six Men" are artists who have definitely passed through several phases of modern art technique and searchings. They have adapted the meanings of the many phases through their own keenly trained perceptions and from the hot apperceptions which spring from their response to the Taos environment they have welded their own newer expression.

Primeval Themes

Western American artists seem to sense the heritage of the desert and her peoples, with manners and forms unusually free from false derivative. The transcriptions of the primitive elements into the perpetual flux of present existence must of necessity produce this newer art. These Taos men are not "pretty picture" makers, neither are they followers of the cult hideousness. The once-called "ugly" subject they handle with a fine analysis of ethical values and picture mechanics, so that adverse criticism of such work can only arise from those who are over-emotional in their responses to that which they do not understand. This exhibit was a radical departure in the Bay cities. Its later activities in the propaganda of art will mark San Francisco as an art center whose standards approach more closely those of east coast and European art centers.

Another ideal which is born of the prevailing distrust of easel painting and stunt pictures in exhibitions is that of the California Little Gallery. This gallery builds its walls on the logical assertion that painting as a decorative art should be more largely understood.

The first exhibit of this gallery is now hung, to remain for a month, rather than the customary fortnight. It is over-mantel decorations and wall hangings painted on canvas and elegant fabrics, such as velvet, velour, chenille and hand-woven textiles. The designs are executed by H. Nelson Poole, who has done intensive research for the last year with newer mediums suitable to modern needs. He has advanced a formula for fresco painting on concrete slabs and has successfully experimented with both oil and water-color painting on varied precious fabrics.

Poole's Decorations

The Spanish and Italian architecture, which predominates in country homes in California, especially needs the softening influence of heavy drapes enriched with color. The color schemes of the old tapestries are inadequate in this day, when the color sense of every person has been heightened by association with gayer colors. The modern processes of dye and pigment assure the artist of their co-operation with his own taste and skill. The subject matter of Poole's decorations is fruit, flowers and animals combined with people, in a pastoral vein, which gives a romantic feeling that California might well once have been the Garden of Eden.

The next exhibition will be screens decorated by local artists, and the following exhibition will be door panels, over-mantels, etc. The underlying theme of this gallery has evolved from the fact that modern art forms confuse the average patron who is willing to patronize local artists. This gallery will serve as a sample room where styles and mediums are presented more adequately to the general public than they could be in a one-man or group show in local galleries of the other type.

"My Maryland"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—At Jolson's Theater, the Messrs. Shubert present "My Maryland," a musical romance; book and lyrics by Dorothy Donnelly, music by Sigmund Romberg, orchestra under the direction of Oscar Radin, book and ensembles staged by J. C. Huffman, settings by Watson Barratt, musical numbers arranged by Jack Mason, staged under the personal supervision of J. J. Shubert. The cast:

Sue Royce.....Berta Donn
Laura Royce.....Margaret Merle
Mammy Lou.....Mattie Keene
Edgar Strong.....Rollin Grimes Jr.
Sallay Negly.....Joan Ruth
Barbara Frietchie.....Evelyn Herbert
Jack Negly.....Warren Hull
Dr. Hal Boyd.....Edwin Delbridge
Zeke Bramble.....George Roener
Colonel Negly.....Louis Casavant
Arthur Frietchie.....James Meighan
Captain Trumbull.....Nathaniel Wagner
Mr. Frietchie.....Fuller Mellish
Sergeant Perkins.....George V. Dill
Mrs. Hunter.....Marion Ballou
Fred Gelwex.....Wallace Mattice

"My Maryland," an operatta based on Clyde Fitch's romantic Civil War play, "Barbara Frietchie," comes to New York after a run of many weeks in Philadelphia. Much of this success is probably due to Evelyn Herbert's good acting and fine singing as Barbara and to the rousing marching songs for the big chorus which Mr. Romberg has liberally provided. There will doubtless be a large following for "My Maryland," though those who saw the original play, with Julia Marlowe, William Lewers and Arnold in the leading rôles will feel that this romantic opera falls short of the possibilities of the subject.

Miss Donnelly has done a workmanlike job on the book of the plan, and Mr. Romberg has drawn on all his European background of resourcefulness as a composer in his ingenious orchestrations and adaptations of native American themes. One of his choruses is named: "Your land and my land shall be one land some day." There is a fine swing to Mr. Romberg's Connecticut regiment unimpeachably Yankee in flavor. This is the song of the Northern soldiers in the story; for the Southern soldiers Mr. Romberg had the evergreen "Dixie" to fall back on.

The Shuberts have given the piece a handsome production and a good cast, including Nathaniel Wagner as Barbara's Northern lover; Fuller Mellish as Barbara's father, who cannot abide sight or mention of a 'Yank;" George Rosener, as a humorous veteran of the Indian and Mexican wars; Warren Hull as Barbara's distracted Southern admirer, Jack Negly; Louis Casavant as Jack's father and Berta Donn as Sue Royce.

On Record

ONLY a few short seasons ago the Ukrainian National Chorus was a novelty on Occidental concert stages. At that time, its a capella singing, with the unusual tonal blendings achieved and the Slavic harmonies which spiced the skillfully arranged folk music, brought rather excited notice from reviewers and from audiences. The Ukrainian Chorus has now become a standby of concert lists, for each season brings new tours. Consequently the set of records made by these singers and lately issued by the Brunswick company carries much interest. The recorded music is drawn entirely from the concert repertory of the group, wherein folk songs and the compositions of Russians abound. Only occasionally do the works of composers of other countries find their way to the programs, and when they do, they are almost invariably liturgical in character.

The new disks are both flavorsome and characteristic. They convey the smooth body of tone and the lustrous combining of voices which anyone who has heard the singers will recall. "In the Jordan," a thoroughly Slavic bit of music in spite of its title, which has for many of us a Negro spiritual import, discloses such independence of the voices as to make each section stand out clearly and neatly. Yet through it all there is a choral unity which holds the entire body of singers together. The reverse of this record bears two brief folk tunes, "Cuckoo, Grey Cuckoo" and "Kolomyika." The latter is a bit of unrestrained musical gayety, which the song of the cuckoo shows exceptionally clear registration. Musically, it is a simple affair, with a naively crisp charm.

From another record a folk melody called, "Poor Hawthorne," unrolls. The chorus and a soprano soloist divide the doleful little tune. For some reason or other, the recording misses the pungent clarity obtained elsewhere by these singers. The coupling offers a pair of songs arrayed in sharp contrast. "Schtchedrick," a hauntingly lovely bit, teems with restless native rhythms and weird Slavonic harmonies. Its companion piece, "Koza," romps brusquely and saucily by, leaving an impression of warm animation.

A folk tune listed as "Hey! Near Baryshpol," brings what is probably the choicest disk in the present group. A heavily resounding tenor solo begins the singing, and carries through the entire set of verses. At each recurrence of the chorus, the entire body of singers joins. The irregularity of the phrases and the fine contrasts inherent in the music make the tune a superbly expressive folk manifestation. "Hey! Near Baryshpol," indeed provides an almost complete summary of characteristic Slavic musical elements, and this adds much to the value of the record, from a critical standpoint, at least.

"Over the Vast Plains" brings the shaded choral effects which Mr. Koshetz, the director, has always stressed. On the reverse of the same disk a baritone soloist intones "Our Lady of Potchaiev" against interspersed choral passages. All the barbaric fire of the music seeps through the recording, leaving a hearer taut and alert to the glamor of the Russian aura.

C. S.

Publicity Film of South African Railways

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af. (Special Correspondence)—The South African Railways has just completed a 7000-foot film which traverses every portion of South Africa, its scenic beauties, industries and pleasure resorts.

Starting at Cape Town, where views from Table Mountain and of the surf bathing are a feature, the various big towns in South Africa are visited, and in every case views of the town and its special attractions are reproduced. At Oudtshoorn we have ostrich farming pictures and at Kimberley those of ancient and modern working in the diamond mines. These things are never elaborated so as to confine the spectator to any one subject for more than a couple of minutes. It is this variety which must insure the success of the railways' splendid film.

The beauties of the Hex River and the Drakensburg are shown from the moving train, while the observation car and the dining saloon, with their crowds of tourists, are also in evidence. The Victoria Falls are depicted from many angles, including an airplane perspective. The film ends with a reception of visitors by a native chief which includes war dances and scenes of domestic life in the kraals.

"Funny Face" is the title of the new Aarons-Freedley musical comedy which is to feature Fred and Adele Astaire and William Kent. The book is by Fred Thompson and Robert Benchley. The Gershwin brothers wrote the lyrics and music.

The Fox Film Corporation is preparing a movietone film, in which Mussolini is seen and heard delivering an address to the American people.

Director Frank Tuttle, Esther Ralston and Neil Hamilton are working on a film story of show girl life, "Spotlight."

The performers formerly associated with the Neighborhood Playhouse, New York, have formed a producing group of their own, in association with Sidney Ross, and have acqured four plays for presentaton, including "If," by Lord Dunsany.

The Civic Repertory Theater, New York

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Eva LeGallienne will open her second season of "civic repertory" on Fourteenth Street Oct. 18 with "The Good Hope," the drama from the Dutch of Heijermans.

There will be 12 productions this season, including seven retained from last season's repertory. Besides "The Good Hope," the new plays will be an American play, not yet selected; "2 x 2 Equal 5," by Gustav Wied; Jean Jacques Bernard's "L'Invitation au Voyage," which Clare Eames will direct, and Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler," in which Miss LeGallienne and Miss Eames will alternate in the title rôle.

The permanent company, headed by Miss LeGallienne, includes Egon Brecher, Josephine Hutchinson, Sayre Crawley, Ruth Wilton, Harold Moulton, Margaret Love, Robert Ross, Edward Bromberg, Mary Ward, Harry Sothern, Agnes McCarthy, Tupper Jones, John Eldridge and two new members, Donald Cameron and Charles McCarthy.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Sky Rider

By GORDON HILLMAN

"THIS Davidson person," said the Snow Baby indignantly, "could win the 220 hurdles easy if he wanted to. And he won't even put up his name for the track team. He's too busy buildin' a model airplane, or somethin'."

The Snow Baby was telling his troubles to Mr. Tooth-Paste Spencer, behind the screen of their twin geometry books. Mr. Putnam, who was guardian of study hall for that hour, glanced in their direction and conversation promptly ceased. Mr. Putnam had the power of making small boys stay after school, or even appear on Saturday to study Latin, or history or English literature. Whispering during study hour was one of the things that made the Saturday class assume quite respectable proportions.

Mr. Tooth-Paste Spencer, however, momentarily abandoned his study of cubes, angles and circles to stare at the desk which was ornamented by no less a person than Master James Davidson, also known as "The Ace," because his chief occupation in life was the manufacture of model airplanes. Some of them actually flew; some of them did not, but Master Davidson was satisfied with merely making them.

Just now, he was tracing lines on a blue-ruled tablet, and these lines suggested neither triangles nor yet a demonstration of that interesting theory that a straight line is the shortest distance between two given points. He was in fact, tracing something that remotely resembled an airplane wing.

Davidson Tries Studying

"Studying, Davidson?" asked Mr. Putnam in a rather acid voice, and the Ace said "N-no, s-ir. I was just figurin' out somethin'."

Mr. Putnam, who was really a very nice man, almost smiled, but said sternly, "Aviation, Davidson, is a fine thing in its place, but a schoolroom is a very poor flying field. Besides, your marks in geometry are very bad, and you might try studying a little for a change."

"Y-yes, sir," said the Ace, and went back to "straight lines bisecting a triangle." He found them dull.

After school he found Mr. Tooth-Paste Spencer waiting on the steps for him. Mr. Spencer looked more like a string bean than ever, and he said, "Hear you're not going out for track after all."

"No, sir!" said the Ace, who was slim, and almost as tall as Mr. Spencer. "I'm makin' myself a model of a three-motor Fokker, an' I need all the time I got. It's some job."

"Must be," said Mr. Spencer, sympathetically. "Like to see it when you get it done. Too bad you're not goin' out for track though. Our team's not any too good, but I guess if you were in the 220, an' maybe the 100-yard dash, we could beat Western High after all. They won las' year, too."

The Ace strapped up his books and started to shuffle down the steps, his mind occupied with wing length, wind resistance, and a few more strictly technical matters. He was so absorbed that he hardly heard Mr. Spencer shouting after him.

"What is it?" he shouted back.

"I said," bellowed Mr. Spencer, descending, "d'you want to go over to the Airport with me. Cap'n Black asked me over, an' you can see all the new planes."

"Do I want to!" said the Ace with deep satisfaction, "How soon can we get there, Tooth-Paste?"

Room for One Passenger

Fifteen minutes later they came out on a long, sandy tongue of land that was cut off on three sides by the blue waters of the harbor. On it, planes stood like huge dragon flies, and as one zoomed aloft, its motor roaring, Master Davidson caught his breath.

"That's a Spad. belongs to the College Flying Club," said Mr. Spencer, who seemed to know a good deal about such things. "That blue one's a baby Ryan, an' the green thing with the yellow streak's an old Sopwith-Camel. Guess they don't use those much more."

A huge white plane with a glassed-in cabin spraddled on two huge wheels in the place of honor. A propeller was spinning high above each wheel, and a third whirled in the center. A mechanic in a blue beret sat aloft in the cockpit, and Master Davidson gasped again.

"Me'l plane," explained Mr. Spencer. "Carries passengers, too. They're tunin' her up, an' she hops off in five minutes. Cap'n Black's her pilot."

A man dressed in an ordinary blue suit, stepped out of a little house, and stepped toward the plane. A derby hat sat upon his head, he wore spats, and carried a cane.

"Hullo, Tooth-Paste!" he called, and Mr. Spencer shouted back, "Lo, Cap'n Black!"

They walked together toward the big mail plane, and Master Davidson's heart bounced with joy, as Mr. Spencer said casually, "This's Jim Davidson. We call him Ace, 'cause he's makin' airplane models most o' the time."

"H'm," said Captain Black. "Should think it would interfere with his studies. Oh, by the way, Tooth-Paste, we're running light this trip. Would one of you like to ride down to Hartford with me? I'll send you back in another plane."

"Sure," said Mr. Spencer generously. "The Ace would."

"I—I—" stammered Master Davidson.

"Sure you can," said Mr. Spencer. "I'll 'phone your uncle. He's flown a lot so he won't mind anyway. You'll be back in a couple o' hours or so. Hop in!"

Before the astonished Master Davidson could realize it, he was not only in the plane, but sitting in the little cockpit behind the windscreen with Captain Black.

Track Talk

The motors ceased roaring as the brown mail truck came jolting across the sands, and the Captain said, "Well, what sort of a track team's River School got this year? I used to be on it once, myself, you know."

"They—they say," stammered the Ace, "That Western High's goin' to beat 'em this year. The team's not so good."

"Too bad," said Captain Black, fussing with dials on an instrument board. "You look like pretty good material yourself. What do you do? Pole-vault?"

"I—I won the 220 hurdles at the school I used to go to," admitted the Ace, "b—but this year I guess I won't enter. I've got to finish a plane, a Fokker like this, only it's a model."

"H'm," said Captain Black as the mail sack was thrown in, and the last passenger clambered into the cabin. "Have much trouble with your studies?"

"Geometry bothers me some," said the Ace, in an awed whisper as the crowd about the plane scurried away. "I can't quite get the hang of it. D'rather build airplanes."

"Bet you don't work at it hard enough," said Captain Black. "It bothered me, too. All right, Jerry?"

Men in overalls kicked the chocks from beneath the wheels, and with a roar like a windstorm, the three motors began to sputter. As easily as if it were an express train, the big plane began to move, trundled down its runway, and as Master Davidson gasped again, its wheels were spinning off the ground.

They went up in a long, sweeping crescent, and suddenly the flying field was a mere collection of doll houses, and dots with waving arms.

Captain Black smiled, and the excited Master Davidson smiled back. He could say nothing over the rattling roar of the motors.

The city rose before them like a smoke wreathed wall, and suddenly they were skimming high over the roofs of pigmy houses. Streets dwindled into threads beneath them, a giant liner was a toy ship, churning down the harbor, and even the Custom House tower looked tiny.

Master Davidson was too happy to say a word.

They were out of the city and skimming high over green fields almost before he had time to catch his breath.

Minutes spun away like seconds, and before he realized that they had been in the air an hour they came out of a gold and scarlet cloud bank, and the bluish lights of Hartford twinkled up at them. Even as the wind whistled about his ears, Master Davidson was conscious of a great satisfaction with everything about him.

As they skimmed onto the landing field, and the motors whirred into silence, Captain Black said, "Have a good time? That's fine. I'm going to be on hand for that Western High track meet, and I want to see you beat 'em. Think you will?"

"Sure!" said the Ace as they climbed down from the cockpit. "Thanks ever so much, Cap'n. An', Cap'n. . . ."

"Yes?"

"If I pass that geometry exam, could I take a ride with you again some time?"

The next morning, the Snow Baby, all excitement, came hurrying into Latin class to sink beside Mr. Spencer. "Say, Tooth-Paste, what d'you think's happened. Jim Davidson's put his name down for track. Yessir! It's there as big as life. Aren't you s'prised?"

"Nope," said Mr. Tooth-Paste Spencer, and considered the orations of Cicero.

The Start of the Race

Wide World Photo

The Downy Woodpecker

This, the smallest of our woodpeckers, is only from six and a half to seven inches long, about the size of an English sparrow, through seeming larger because of the fluffiness of his feathers.

He stays with us all the year, being more frequently seen in winter than in summer, however. Then we may often catch a glimpse of his striking costume as he taps merrily away at the trunk of a tree, never minding the weather. He is a social little creature, seeming to like the company of other birds—nuthatches or chickadees—and to have little fear of men.

Downy's back is of black striped with white, his underparts fluffy white. The sides of his head are striped in black and white, and he has a brilliant red patch at the back of the head. This is lacking in the mother bird. The tail is wedge-shaped, striped, and the wings are barred in black and white. He is smaller and fluffier than the hairy woodpecker, which otherwise he much resembles.

You may sometimes find on the branches of certain kinds of trees, tiny round holes of uniform size, placed near together. These are likely to be the work of little downy's sharp bill; he finds the tender inner layer of bark a tempting dainty.

An old school reader contained some verses about the woodpecker, beginning,

There's somebody knocking Hark—who can it be?
It's not at the door. No, it's in the e'm tree.

"A rolling tattoo" is the expressive description one author gives the woodpecker's drumming. We suspect he is more interested in the insects which his tapping calls out from their hiding places than in the musical effect produced.

For a nest, the downy excavates a deep hole in some old tree trunk or branch, and the four to six white eggs are laid in the cavity, with no other lining than the soft chippings and crumbled bits of the wood.

Answer to word square puzzle published Sept. 8:

O P E R A
P A L E R
E L S I E
R E I G N
A R E N A

The True Story of a Swedish Nightingale

LISTEN! There is a tramp of feet marching down the street. Above it you can hear the bugles playing a fanfare. The busy Swedish shopman looks up for a moment and then turns again to his customer. The people in the street pause as the soldiers go by, watch them with momentary curiosity, and then walk on again, forgetful of the passing interruption.

But listen again! The notes of that tuneful fanfare are ringing out clearly this time from the windows of a house which the soldiers have just passed. Let us take a peep into the room from which it comes.

There is a piano in the room, but apparently no one is playing it. Watch though! Someone else has heard the music, too. The door opens and a lady comes in, looks about and at last discovers a little girl of 3 years old under the piano.

Always Singing

"Child, was that you?" The child confesses that it was she who had picked out the tune on the piano. The grandmother looks with wonder at the baby genius and afterward tells the child's mother of the incident.

Jenny Lind, for it was she, was frightened lest she should be scolded for playing on the piano, but the music that welled up within her could not be silenced. Her gift had now been noticed and neighbors would come in sometimes to hear the baby girl play. "As a child," she later wrote of herself, "I sang with every step I took, and with every jump my feet made."

When she was 9 years old Jenny was sitting in the window of a house in Stockholm, singing to her cat. A maid passing in the street heard her and being struck by her exquisite voice, told her mistress of the little girl. This lady on hearing Jenny went to the child's mother and said, "The child is a genius; you must have her educated for the stage."

Jenny was accordingly placed at the School of the Royal Theater in Stockholm and there educated and trained for the stage. Besides having a marvelous voice she was a dramatic genius. One day some years later she was studying for the part in which she was about to make her début, but her efforts were received with absolute silence.

"Am I then so stupid and incapable?" she thought, when her teacher with tears in her eyes exclaimed, "My child, I have no more to teach you. Do as nature tells you."

At 18 Jenny Lind came out on the stage and took her country by storm with the beauty of her singing, the wonder of her acting and the loveliness of her character.

Neither flattery nor praise could hinder her from the ideal toward which she was striving. She longed to perfect herself in her art by deeper study, and in the face of strong opposition from most of those interested in her career she left the Swedish stage in her triumphant hour and went to Paris to fit herself by patient toil and persevering study for higher attainment in her art under Garcia, the greatest songmaster of his day.

After nearly a year's study in the French capital she returned to Sweden and was enthusiastically received by her fellow-countrymen. Her exquisite natural soprano voice, under perfect control, was unique in musical history, and her career became a succession of triumphs, in one country after another.

Humility was one of her most marked characteristics. The applause and admiration that her gifts excited she did not take to herself. She accepted them as a tribute to the Art of Music of which she felt herself to be an humble and imperfect exponent.

Leaving the Stage

In Germany and Austria she played in numbers of operas with unrivaled success and won tremendous popularity. Later she came to England, where she won the love of the nation, and the country laid their tributes at the feet of the wonderful "Swedish Nightingale," as she was called.

At the very summit of her popularity, however, this operatic star of the first magnitude, in spite of the protests of the world left the stage forever to devote herself to concert work and oratorio music.

Mendelssohn wrote his Elijah with a view to Jenny Lind taking the soprano part, which she rendered to perfection with her superb voice and brilliant and profound interpretation.

Barnum now arranged a tour for her in America, and there she gave concert after concert to enthusiastic audiences. Toward the end of her American visit Jenny Lind married Mr. Otto Goldschmidt, a fine musician who played her accompaniments and who had proved a real friend to her in her difficult and strenuous life.

The last part of her life was spent in England, to which country she had become deeply attached, and to whose people she had endeared herself in a most remarkable manner.

Jenny Lind counted among her friends numbers of the greatest and noblest men and women of her age in many countries. They were attracted as much by the extraordinary beauty and strength of her character as by her wonderful talents.

Of a deeply religious nature, Jenny Lind felt that she was intrusted with a great mission to lift up the standard of her art. The wealth her talents brought to her was not spent selfishly but was devoted in generous measure to many charities.

Current Events

Field Expeditions

THE American Museum of Natural History in New York sends field expeditions out every year to different parts of the world. These expeditions make a study of the plants (or flora) and the animals (or fauna), both of a selected territory and period in the history of the world; and specimens are collected which are used in the museum to give a correct view of the different stages through which the world has passed.

Accompanied by native guides to show them the way and by carriers who bear enough food, shelter and clothing sometimes to last for months, the explorers find their way into little known regions, there to discover as much about early man and his surroundings as they can. They write a very detailed account of what they do and what they see; and from these accounts and from drawings and photographs which are made, we are able to obtain an accurate representation of what happened on the earth thousands of years ago.

This year there are some 18 groups which are collecting birds and fossils and mammals to add to the museum. They go along the White and Blue Nile, to the South Seas, to Asia Minor, to Baffinland, to North Africa, to Africa, to Venezuela, to different parts of the United States, and to many other places to get material. They do not go all at once, but wait until conditions of weather and seasons best suit their needs; and they come back when they have accomplished their purpose.

Magna Carta

Interesting facts concerning that famous state paper, Magna Carta, reference to which was made on our Young Folks' Page several weeks ago, have been supplied by one of our readers in London, England.

"It is a popular delusion," he writes, "that there is only one Magna Carta. Several copies were, however, made, all doubtlessly so equal in value, all dated from Runnymede, and all sealed with King John's Great Seal. A copy was deposited in every county, or at least in every diocese. None were signed by the King, for, in those days, the seal was the signum or legal signature. Written signatures only became common, and eventually necessary, when ability to write was more general.

"As a matter of fact there appears no evidence to show that King John could write, for, with the exception of a couple of words in the handwriting of Edward III, discovered some few years since in the archives of the Vatican, no handwriting of any sovereign earlier than Richard II is known to exist.

"Four of the originals of the Magna Carta are still extant. Two are in the British Museum; the third and fourth being in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln and the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, respectively.

"One of the Museum copies, which had the Great Seal appended, was so much injured by the fire at Ashburnham House, where it was then stored, in 1731, that it is almost illegible and but little of the seal remains.

"The Latin script of the second copy, also written on a sheet of vellum, 20¼ inches long by 13½ inches in breadth, is almost as clear today as when first written, but the fold which was originally made at the bottom, has been cut off and the Great Seal lost. The slit, through which the thong carrying the seal was passed, is still observable. Some passages, accidentally omitted in the body, are added at the foot.

"As has already been pointed out, there is no evidence to show that any one of the originals can be regarded as the prime document. Therefore, first place must be given to the 'Articles of Magna Carta.' These are also in the proud possession of the British Museum. No contemporary copies are known.

"These original articles headed: 'These are the heads (or articles) which the Barons demand and the Lord King grants,' are written on a sheet of vellum measuring 21¾ inches by 10½ inches in breadth. These constitute the actual document submitted by the Barons and accepted by King John, in 1215, as the basis of Magna Carta, as evidenced by the King's Great Seal, of white wax, now broken, being attached."

Jess and His Master

Jess is a black and white shepherd dog. He has been taught by his master to be obedient from a tiny puppy. You can tell him to do many things by the motion of your hands, such as sit up, lie or roll over. Many times his master puts a stick in the trunk of a tree out in the woods, and, after arriving home, tells him to go back and get it. He starts off barking all the way, and never fails to bring it back.

His master can tell him to do many things in French or English and he will immediately do them. He loves the woods, and in the fall of the year when the ground is covered with leaves, he has great sport in being told to lie down and allow himself to be covered with them. He will lie there very quietly until his master has gone some distance and calls him. Then it is great fun to see the leaves fly in every direction.

Playing ball is, perhaps, his happiest sport, and in passing a schoolhouse where the children are playing, he will get out in the field and bring in the ball when it is hit in his direction, and drop it at the pitcher's feet.

He is particularly fond of swimming, and nothing pleases him more than to bring in sticks thrown out from the shore; and one day when he thought one of a party of swimmers was in distress, he grasped her by the bathing suit and pulled her into shore.

He has been taught never to eat anything that strangers offer him unless his master gives consent to it. You can send him into the house to get the whisk broom, his master's shoes, hat and other things.

Once during vacation time we found a nest of young rabbits, and each morning as we went to visit them he would bound on ahead and stand watching them until we arrived, with never a desire to harm them. One day while strolling through a field he gently brought to us a meadow lark that had been hurt.

Sometimes when we go to church he will wait outside until the service is over. Many people remark that he is more obedient than some children.

We came near leaving Jess behind once while traveling. We had him in the baggage car, and the motion of the train worked the door open. The train stopped for a few moments, and Jess must have seen something that interested him. Out he jumped, but as soon as the train started again he made a run to catch the baggage car but could not do so. He continued the chase, running behind the train. The train had to stop about a mile down the track to take water. The roadbed at this point was steep, and he made several unsuccessful attempts to jump up into the baggage car. As the train started again he got on the steps of the Pullman, which was vestibuled, and rode to the next station, when he was discovered and put back in the car.

The Mail Bag

Dayton, Ohio

Dear Editor:

I have enjoyed reading the Monitor for quite a while. I think the Mail Bag is a wonderful feature. My mother and I enjoy the articles describing life in foreign countries, on the Home Forum Page.

I am 16 and a junior in high school; I have studied two years of French and am starting on my first year of Spanish. I would love to hear from girls of my age in the United States or any foreign country.

Marjorie D.

Stavely, Alberta, Canada.

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Monitor and I thought I would add to your records by sending one from sunny Southern Alberta. We have been taking the Monitor for three years and I enjoy its stories and editorials very much.

The nearest Christian Science church is in the city of Calgary, 81 miles away, so my father holds service for us every Sunday at home.

I live on a farm on the prairie and our crop is just being harvested. I am 11 years old and I would like to correspond with any little girl from any part of the world. Grace M.

Marion, Indiana

Dear Editor:

I enjoy the Monitor very much and I use it very much in my school studies. I am 15 years old and would like any girl from any foreign country to write to me. I have a sister that is 10 years old and she would also like to hear from someone in a foreign country.

We have two dogs, one named Andy Gump and the other named Spot. They are very smart and will do most anything that you tell them to do. Jack W.

Trumansburg, New York

Dear Editor:

I have read always The Children's Page and the Young Folks' Page and I like the stories very much. I learn a good deed in every story I read.

I'm 15 years old and I would like to correspond with a girl in Holland.

Beatrice L.

Rocky River, Ohio

Dear Editor:

I am indeed grateful that we can have this Mail Bag and thus make so many friends all over the world. I have already made friends with Ingeborg B. of Hamburg, Germany.

I hope, too, that I will be able to make many more through this sort of correspondence club. Ruth C.

Corinna, Maine

Dear Editor.

Although my first letter has not been published I will write again to the Mail Bag, telling you how much I like The Christian Science Monitor. I like to read Milly-Molly-Mandy and the Diary of Snubs Our Dog, also Waddles.

I am just starting a scrap book of Snubs and Waddles. I am sending a poem. I am 11 years old. I would like to correspond with Dorothy C. of San Francisco, Calif. Cora L.

[Cora, if you wish to write to Dorothy C., just send in your letter, already stamped, and we will forward it to her. Thank you for your poem, which is printed below.—Ed.]

SMILES

If you chance to meet a frown,
Do not let it stay;
Quickly turn it upside down
And smile the frown away.

No one likes a frowning face,
Change it for a smile;
Make the world a better place
By smiling all the while.

Sea Point, Cape Town, S. Africa

Dear Editor:

I love the Monitor very much—especially Snubs, the Sunset Stories, and the Sundial, also the Children's and Young Folks' Pages. I have a kitty whose name is Bubbles; he is very like Sponge only he has not a little kitten to look after.

I am 13 and my sister is 11; we have been to the Christian Science Sunday School since we were 3.

Noel W.

Columbia, Ohio.

Dear Editor:

I greatly enjoy the Mail Bag with its many interesting letters. The whole Monitor is a wonderful paper. I enjoy "Our Young Folks' Page" very much. The Current Events are very helpful to me in history as they give only clean news. I would like to correspond with any girl who would care to write. I am 15.

Josephine R.

[The following paragraphs are from a letter written by Wilma T. to her mother, who sent it to the Mail Bag, thinking it might be interesting to our readers.—Editor.]

Denver, Colorado

Here I am, starting right by writing the first night. I am perched upon a little promontory near the cabin, directly across from the schoolhouse. A cool breeze is blowing from the west. The stream is quite full today and its rippling and tumbling is so soothing. You can hear its echo away off and every once in a while there is a moaning sound up the hill. It is either a bird, or a dead tree creaking when the wind blows it.

My little friend, Striped Chipmunk, pops out onto the rocks below me ever so often, wondering what on earth a great big creature like little me is doing around his domains. He is an unusually large chipmunk with a long bushy tail. His eyes are a-popping and his nose isn't still a minute. His little ears are cocked, catching every sound I make. He has been gathering seeds and his cheek pockets are bulging out. He was sitting, or rather lying, on a rock just below me, as still as you please—hence the detailed description. He has deserted me now, so we will pass on to further subjects to be discussed.

I got up about 8 o'clock this morning, went and washed in the cold, cold water, ate breakfast and went on a hike all by myself. As I was in such excellent (?) company, I enjoyed myself accordingly. I climbed to the top of the rockiest mountain I could find. I danced all over it, jumped, and acted crazy in general and was just making up my mind to come down when I heard the folks calling. I called back and tried to attract their attention but in vain. They could hear me but could not locate me (such an insignificant person as I am)! But we kept a u-hooing back and forth till we had everybody in the valley yelling.

I had a lot of fun yesterday before I started to write, roaming around on the mountain, back of the cabin. As you know it's very thickly wooded. I'd see a clear spot and determine to go there, tho sometimes I'd almost have to crawl to get through.

Well, all I can see in this letter is "I" and what I did and what I said, etc. I'll quit boring you and give you some rest by signing off and see if I can't be useful for once.

Wilma T.

The following would like to receive letters:

Barbara H. (14), Melrose, Mass.
Helen B. (12), Astoria, Ore. (Reading).
Veryl L. (15), Spokane, Wash. (art and dancing).
Richard H. (12), Wakefield, Mass. (from England).
Miriam P. (14), Flushing, L. I. (from a girl 14).
Audrey T. (15), Santa Ana, Calif.
Roger D. (12), Albany, N. Y. (from France).
Virginia and Beatrice P. (twins of 15), Portland, Me. (music, art and sports).
Maria R., Lytham-St. Annes, Eng. (from an "older" girl in Europe).
William A. (11), Pomona, Calif. (from a boy in Scotland or England).
Dorothy E. (16), Chicago, Ill. (from France).

Barbara and Veryl, please send in your last names for our file.—Ed.

Here are the names of some boys and girls in Hamburg, Germany, who would like to have correspondents. This completes the list of names which the German newspaper sent in to us.

For boys: Kurt L.; Kurt S.; Karl Heinz W.; Werner O.; Walter Q.

For girls: Gertrud W.; Irma W.; Lotte P.; Hedwig J.; Margarete L.

There are also two schools: a school at Probenweg 3, Klasse 3a, care of Mr. Walter Q.; and a girls' school, in care of Miss Hedwig J., whose names have already appeared in this list.

The Adventures of Waddles

AT SCHOOL Photo by Nick Brachl

The Honey Bee

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

He is up with the sun, with his day's work begun,
Though no bee knows the meaning of haste;
And while laying up store for the winter, and more,
He would tell you no bees ever waste.

He has several trades, and in gardens or glades,
He persistently follows them all;
And where nectar is found, he is sure to be 'round,
Or, at least, be within easy call.

He's professor of industry, teacher of thrift,
And his lecture on how to be sweet,
Is now known everywhere there are flowers and air,
And although it is free, it's a treat.

You may hear him anon, for he's keeping right on,
There are things besides honey he gives—
And for those who will listen where blooms are a-glisten,
He's preaching the life that he lives.

G. H. Commander.

Hidden Pets

In each of the ten sentences below a very fine pet is in hiding. Really, each pet is just as plain as the nose on your face in the sentence "Mary, NO SEcrets are permitted here." See if you can find the missing pets.

1. In the attic at Grandma's house are many interesting old pieces of furniture.
2. Do good deeds, be kind to all living creatures, and you will find a magic paint brush for the art of living.
3. Kindness is the common key to the treasures of friendship.
4. "In each life," said the Arab, "bitter and sweet are mingled."
5. "Mary, please do not let the door slam, but close it gently," said her mother.
6. At the beach party, after the children had their swim, ice cream and cake were served.
7. "Be sure to put a dozen sandwiches in your kit; ten will not be enough," Grandpa told the hikers.
8. "I beg your pardon, Key West is in Florida, not in Cuba," insisted John.
9. "Upon your word of honor, Tom, have you no idea as to what became of the raspberry jam?" asked Aunt Kate.
10. The blond American, Aryan by race, belongs to the same great family of mankind as the dark, but aquiline-featured Hindu.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Harbinger of Modernity
(An Open Letter)

To Francis Petrarch,
Poet Laureate of the World.

Honored Sir:

The suggestion, if not the excuse, for this letter is to be found in your own example. For certainly you have not forgotten the several epistles, composed in as noble a style as even your quill could summon, which you wrote long ago to famous men of the past who were farther from you in time, and much farther in thought and mood, than you are from us. Cicero and Seneca and Cæsar Augustus, to whom you sent those messages of wistful companionship, loomed as large upon the horizon of your world as you do upon ours. Seeing the filial devotion in which you aspired to link your name with theirs, and the reverent courage, also, with which you accosted them in their own tongue—even Cicero himself, in Latin!—after a lapse of thirteen centuries, perhaps I need not hesitate to send these lines to you across a gulf of time less than half as wide.

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We have been led, you and I, to the writing of such letters as these, addressed to shadowy figures that dwell in the Long Ago, by motives somewhat obscure, though compelling. Many would say that we find a subtle flattery of our self-love—and I suppose that we should both confess to our due share of that—in thus associating ourselves, even in the most fanciful way, with those whom we honor most highly. Without denying that this motive may have actuated us to some degree, I can name another which we know is as much deeper as it is more worthy. Before ever you dipped a quill into inkhorn to address Cicero or Seneca you had earned the right to do so by long years of labor spent in collecting their manuscripts, transcribing their words from faded monkish documents into your own beautiful calligraphy, learning their phrases by heart, imitating their style, and spreading their fame. Thus you made yourself as it were their younger brother, so that the letters you sent to them were merely going home. From the great stream of culture flowing down from the Roman and Hellenic past you sent back these few cupfuls merely to show that it had come thus far on its endless way.

In all modesty I may say that I have earned by the same laborious but happy method the right to talk with you. It is many years since I began to read your Italian verses, and I have turned a few of these into rhymed stanzas of my own northern tongue. But this is what many may say. I wish to speak of a distinction which I think not ten men of my times can claim and which I know will please you far more than the most intimate knowledge of your Italian sonnets. It is now well over a decade since I first spelled out your Latin treatise On Solitude, printed though it was in a most execrable text and composed, if I may presume to say so, in a style far from Ciceronian. Since then I have read all your treatises, I have sailed across and about the almost boundless ocean of your Latin correspondence, and I have penetrated as far as any breathing man into the jungles of your epic "Africa." All this, I grant you freely, is only a beginning, but I have gone on to that musing and pondering, that imagining and reflection, without which we can never hope to know any man of the past or even our closest friends.

I have shared your labors, rejoiced in the honors that came to you, deplored your weaknesses even as you did yourself, and gloried in your strength. I have walked the ancient bridge and tangled streets of that episcopal city where you were known in your brilliant youth as the "Phœnix of Avignon." I have stood aghast with you and your friend Philip of Cabassoles before the corruption of the court of Queen Joan at Naples. The rustle of the leaves about your hermitage at Vaucluse and the sound of the rushing Sorgue is in my ears. The pride and the humiliation that came to you in your service of the Visconti of Milan have been mine also, and I have shared the quiet of the little library in the little house at Arqua which was your serene haven at the last.

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Need I say that I set down this record not in boastfulness but merely to show my long fidelity and to make clear the motives actuating this letter? Many another would misjudge me, but you will understand. Many would think such a letter as this a whimsical waste of time, dropped as it must be over the edge of the years to flutter and fall there forever through the bottomless shadows of the past; but you will not think of it so. You have learned, as I have also, that for those of us who dwell always in the long ago the past is a flowing continuous present wherein we find our friends, scattered up and down the ages, and talk with them undismayed by time.

With the frankness allowed to old acquaintanceship, I may perhaps admit that I have not been held to this long study of your writings by their intrinsic excellence alone. Added to this there has been the even stronger interest of your character, its mystery and contradictions. After one has turned the last of your thousand folio pages, there remains a doubt as to what sort of man, precisely, you were—a recluse or a man of the world, a sincere lover or a mere rhetorician, a patriot or a self-seeker, a scholar or a courtier, Christian or a pagan. Not even now have I resolved these doubts, and no longer expect to do so, but it is the interest they arouse that keeps me reading and pondering.

And it is precisely this bewildering multiplicity of your nature, this endless contradiction of warring impulses, that brings you home to the few who know you today. For we also are composed of warring tendencies, as the men of the ancient world and those of the Middle Ages certainly were not to the same degree. We find ourselves, finally, as you found yourself, quite enigmatic and inexpressible because the strands of influence that have made us are too numerous and too intricately interwoven. Looking back into the past, we find no other man of your time, or before it, with quite this same complexity. For this reason we have called you the first modern man. We find in you our prophet, herald and harbinger.

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And yet, of course, you were not wholly modern, for there was in you a mingling of the mediæval and the ancient, although of this latter element the tincture was slight and literary. Thus we find what is familiar in you—such, for example, as your preoccupation with self and your intense love of the open air—strangely involved with much that is foreign to us, coming as it does from times we have forgotten. This mixture of the strange with the familiar puzzles and fascinates us, as it did yourself as well. For I think you never gained serene self-knowledge, with all your probing. Even in the strange little confession which you called your "Secret," and in your "Letter to Posterity," you did not tell us, for all your skill, what sort of man you were; and this, I think, was because you did not know.

"Modernity," the word for which you were groping and which would have expressed nearly all, did not exist then. The language that would describe you had not been invented, and so you were obliged to interpret thoughts and feelings which foretold the future in terms of things already old. Your love of field and forest had to be phrased in terms of Virgil's Pastorals, although it was very different from anything that Virgil ever felt, and your solitude could find expression only in the phrases of the Stoics and of monasticism. Thus you groped through all antiquity for a key that was hidden in the future. I think that we may well be lenient in our judgment of all that seems shallow or even insincere in your writings when we reflect that it is no easy task to be the fugleman of a whole age of history.

With all our perplexities with regard to your essential nature, we know you better, it seems likely, than you ever knew yourself. What was implicit in you has been drawn out to its full development and has been illustrated in millions of examples. The acorn has expanded into the oak. Hardly an important poem has been written these four hundred years that does not show in some respect your pervasive influence. We cannot walk afield or read an old book or fall in love without some indebtedness to you, some echo of your amazingly various experience. You are one of the few men who have turned the course of history, and this not in the relatively unimportant territory of treaties, laws, and events, but in the essential things of thought, conduct, character.

There is more that the twentieth century might find to say to the fourteenth, and much more that one devoted bookman might say to another, but all that must be reserved for a later epistle. In the meantime I remain

Ever respectfully yours,

O. S.

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The Child

He came into the village and passed among the inhabitants, who looked up at his approach and stayed their work to watch him. And on their faces as their eyes followed him there seemed as it were an afterglow of the sun. As he passed the air was full of fragrance like the scent of the clover field and the song of the birds rose more joyously in melody. Afterward they said that it seemed as if a radiance lay upon the grass where he had trod.

Whence came he and what his mission? His face and form were unfamiliar, yet he was no stranger; each heart was conscious of a stirring as though one struck a chord of music which had passed into the chambers of memory. The children ran after him joyously and his glad smile shone upon them; thereafter their dancing seemed lighter and their merriment more gay. The women gazed at the Child in wonder. One mother pressed her babe more closely to her breast and yearningly caressed him. Another held hers up and danced him till he laughed and crowed with delight.

The men, rugged and tanned of face, paused in their work, and with an unaccustomed softness in their voices, questioned one another. Here and there was one who seemed unaware of the wayfarer, his smile brought no response to their dull and unawakened faces, and he did not tarry by their side but left them with a look of surprised pity at their lack of welcome. So with undisturbed serenity he pursued his gentle way till he reached the path winding up the hillside.

The slanting rays of the setting sun lit up the gold of his hair and seemed to those who watched, to rest on him in benediction. Day declined and the shadows deepened in the valleys; the birds had chanted their evensong, and the sounds of toil were stilled, till at length all was hushed and silent, and the village was wrapped in slumber. But what of the Child and where his resting place?

On the Ultava, Prague. From a Color Print by Viktor Metty. Reproduced by Permission of the Artist

Lavender-Rosemary

As we let our thoughts wander back to the England of old, how well we may picture to ourselves some snugly thatched and roomy homestead with the old-world garden shut in by its sheltering yew hedge, where, in the glow of the sunshine of an August afternoon, the lavender bushes are breathing out their fragrance on the hot quivering air. . . . Within doors, the grey flower-heads lie drying on the broad seat of the lattice window, and as we venture to lift the lid of the capacious oak-chest or peep into the "aumry"—that pretty old word-relic of France which still lingers in Scotland, if not farther South—we catch a glimpse of piles of household linen, mostly home spun, ready for the fresh lavender to be laid lovingly between the folds by gentle mother-hands while it waits the time when son or daughter shall fare forth from the parent rooftree to a nest of their own. . . .

The very name of lavender carries with it a sense of wholesomeness, and the pure fragrance of Nature, and we cannot but rejoice that the good gardening and good taste which, in cultural matters, were never more to the forefront than now, have bidden us to restore it once more to its rightful place in our gardens. . . .

Rosemary makes as good a hedge as lavender and gives a different tone of colour, so that there should be room for both in most gardens. Sometimes it may be seen covering the gable-end of a cottage to the very eaves, for with a little training, it will reach a height of fifteen feet or more.

How the bees revel in the grey-blue flowers on a bright morning in early spring! For that reason alone, beekeepers do well to grow plenty of it, as well as lavender, for the excellent flavour it will give to their honey. . . .

Lavender and rosemary—two good old friends—not to be cast on one side for newer comers. Treat them well, yet without grudge of shears in due season, and then, come summer, come winter, green of rosemary and grey of lavender will breathe out new lessons of stainless fragrance and steadfast faith, to stir within us nobler thoughts than we sometimes harbour of the loyalty which wearies never, though time steps on.—E. T. COOK, in "Gardens of England."

Danish Beech Forests

In many parts of Denmark, and stretching along that portion of the coast which borders on the Sound and Kattegat, are acres upon acres of forest lands. From a distance they represent a mass of undivided green, now rising, now falling as far as the eye can reach.

What a source of joy and inspiration these haunts are to the denizen of the city, to the artist and the poet who have sung of them in many a land and age! Did they not give a setting for the wonder tales of Hans Christian Andersen; to the dramatist Holger Drachmann, whose exquisite and fantastic melodramas and romantic plays have added so much of value to Danish literature? Through the clustering trees one almost expects to find some of their characters stepping forth, or walking through the long aisles of beech, their violet-grey shafts resembling the pillars of a cathedral, their bright green foliage interwoven into one unbroken roof of leaves, where, under sloping eaves, the shadows scarcely move. Here and there the blue sky peeps in—and the sunlight giving the roofing a burnished sheen.

Since unremembered days, herds of fallow deer have roamed and browsed in these haunts of king's domain. On the cleared spaces, the thick-bladed grass seems to grow especially for them, while in winter days, when the snow lies thick upon it, troughs, filled with hay, are always to be found. In the half light, among the trees, one is scarcely aware of two soft eyes shyly looking, two antlers lifted, till a dappled brown object flashes away out of sight, while under the trees, the fragments of the acorn shells, which have been shaken down by the cuplike antlers, tell the tale of a feast. "Hermitage," a one-time royal hunting box, is a favorite resort. On the clearings large herds are to be seen, with a buck standing as sentry to give warning if a stranger approaches, at which the whole herd scampers off at a smart pace, moving in rhythmical motion as if they were one creature.

COLOR prints, it would seem, appeal particularly to several of the leading Czechoslovak artists and their efforts in this field are beginning to attract considerable attention. Much inspiration has been derived from Paris, both in technique and choice of subject, and the French capital, its river, its bridges, its quays, and its cathedral have provided many a Czechoslovak artist with charming subjects. Others have found equally attractive scenes in the picturesque capital of their own country, and Prague is indeed a fascinating city.

The subject of our illustration, in spite of the workaday scene it depicts, has been handled by Mr. Metty with sure judgment and viewed from a singularly effective angle. The craftsmanship is entirely adequate and color has been used sparingly though with a very pleasing effect. The harmonious hues seem to instill a restful element into the otherwise somewhat crowded picture.

The receding groups of trees and the church on the hill form a harmonious background and in the foreground the activity of the quayside is manifest, without disturbing the serenity which the artist evidently desired to convey.

Dutch Walks and Waterways

Water is all about you in Holland. You may walk or you may glide tranquilly on small motorcraft through miles of canals, here and there and everywhere, and still there is more of it. The great sea is yonder just over the horizon, or indeed, nearer at hand; and the canals that intersect the land like the dividing lines on a chessboard seem to have neither beginning nor end. Great red sails, having no apparent connection with anything at all, move eerily across the lush green meadows. Occasionally a broad flat hull, laden with garden produce or flowers, comes into view, presently to disappear again between the canal embankments; but the sails are always in sight, dotting the level landscape as far as the vision can attain.

Amsterdam is the veritable northern Venice, and you may wander through it by waterways as comprehensively as on foot, and far more interestingly. All the canals in Holland seem to enter it at one place or another. There is a great ship canal by which entry is gained for large vessels from the North Sea, and there are other smaller waterways which lead into the country districts. Craft ancient and modern traverse them all. Embark and you shall best see this curious country which a resolute and industrious people long ago reclaimed from the sea. For the activity of Holland centers along the canal sides and about the little settlements that often cluster at their intersections.

A small steamer sets forth each morning from a slip by the harborside, not far from the great central railway station in Amsterdam. It wends a devious way about the immense inland basin which is the main harbor, passing mail-steamers about to leave for Sumatra and Java and the sun-drenched ports of the Dutch East Indian Empire, Russian vessels from the eastern Baltic, and freighters loading German coal for the Argentine, and then picking out a scarcely perceptible little canal entrance to work its way through a tiny lock into a meadow-bordered inland waterway. The green bank on either side is not a rod away, the water in this enlarged and elongated ditch seems hardly of a depth to float a skiff, yet it glides cheerily along as if in fairy flight hither and yon across an emerald green land. Cattle, well-fed and sleek, regard it in mild wonder; ducks in their very element paddle noisily but without undue haste from its leisurely course; the children of a canal-side farm shout to its passengers from a well-watered garden.

This is an inland voyage without a counterpart, and it comprehends scenes and places peculiar to Holland. Presently the most delightful of all, the dreamy Dutch village of Broek-in-Waterland, is reached. This is the place of one's visions, immaculate, orderly, unspoiled, wrapped in a soft and contemplative peace. It is the perfect Dutch village, another of those many places which quite fulfill one's anticipations. And it is "waterland" truly, for through it from the main canal wind even smaller branch waterways overhung with boughs, leading to a toylike home with its flower garden, or to a little farm whence a skiff-load of produce goes every morning to the Amsterdam market. Here are no noisy motorcars to mar the tranquillity of an ancient and unchanged spot and to disturb its placidity. It is a village of the "waterland" and its waterways are its thoroughfares. Yet it possesses at least one of the products of modernity, a "model" dairy, in which the well-cared-for Dutch cattle are treated with the consideration due their importance. In such an establishment, where during the winter the cattle are housed amid not a few of the amenities of a human abiding place, the placid Dutch animals could scarce fail to give of their best. And here is that best, ready for inspection—or even taste—in the form of the globular red cheeses of Edam.

Nowhere in Europe is there a more absurd misnomer than the characterisation "Dead Cities of the Zuyder Zee," as applied to such places as Volendam and others on the shores of this vast inland sea. One who has visited these delightful old towns, entrancing in their calm repose, charming in their unique architecture, memorable in the friendliness of their people, particularly resents this ridiculous phrase. It suggests something out in a desert somewhere, buried perhaps beneath the sand and débris of uncounted centuries. These Dutch towns are the very antithesis of such a thing. They lack, perhaps, the commercial importance they once possessed, for they, because of topographical changes in the seacoast of Holland, are no longer ports. But they are delightful Old World towns, nevertheless, and peopled by an industrious folk and sturdy.

And then the steamer comes to Maarken, that strange sea isle which has no counterpart anywhere in the world. It lies some fifteen miles out in the Zuyder Zee, seemingly no more than a tidal marsh, less than a dozen yards above the sea in any part, yet containing one considerable village and several smaller settlements, which, in the distance seem to be houses floating upon the water. It is the place of a fisher folk, though tourist-purveying has of late become a definite industry. Thus those who step foot upon the battered old wharf are beset by a dozen venders of postcards and what not. But the place itself is as exotic as a South Sea isle. Here for ages these people have lived, cut off from the world as effectively as if two thousand instead of twenty miles separated from one of that world's most fascinating cities. Here for ages they have seemed to be at the mercy of any more than ordinarily high tide, yet have lived secure. And here during all of that time their fishing boats have set forth into the near-by North Sea at the beginning of the week and returned at the end thereof, having gathered of the sea's quarry that which should provide a livelihood. Simply have these people lived on their sea isle and with simplicity have been content. The world, unconcerned with them, has passed them by, except for the visits of curious and uncomprehending tourists. That they, with their tranquil ways, provide one of the most interesting of all the "sights" of Holland has but just now commenced to dawn upon them. It is a pity that it should ever have done so, but there is no likelihood that it will alter them very much.

Entertaining Thoughts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANKIND has spent centuries of time and millions in money looking for the causes and influences which induce and perpetuate disease, with the hope of their eradication; and yet disease continues. Most of the world as yet, it is apparent, is quite unready to be told that the procuring cause and continuance and prevalence of disease are due to thinking, although an ever increasing number of people are coming to that conclusion.

On page 411 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, is this statement: "Disease is always induced by a false sense mentally entertained, not destroyed." According to Christian Science, then, the cause of disease is a false sense which has been admitted to consciousness—often admitted cordially!—and for whose continuance we are providing. What a strange guest for anyone to admit or, having admitted, to retain!

What is the false sense which Christian Science names as the cause of disease? Fundamentally, whatever else it may be, it is always a belief in a power other than God, in a creation other than good. Such belief induces many phases of false thinking, prominent among them being fear, jealousy, hatred, sensuality, dishonesty. Any of these—all of these—may cause disease. The very belief that there is, in reality, such a thing as disease is itself a false sense which, clung to, very often causes the appearance of some phase of disease.

Where has mankind acquired, or where does it now acquire, this false sense of things? Fundamentally, as has been already stated, from belief in a creator other than God. This error is constantly being exploited in conversation and newspapers. Almost everywhere death, sin, calamity, and sickness are dwelt upon and emphasized, and the unwary and spiritually uninformed admit these dark images of thought.

Just as one's house would not be harmed by undesirable guests who knocked at the door and were not allowed to enter, so thinking cannot be injured by harmful beliefs which are not admitted. It is only the false sense admitted, entertained, provided for, treated with consideration, that induces sin and disease. Temptation resisted, in other words, cannot harm one. It is the temptation which is accepted and acted upon that injures. Thus the first step in the process of learning to be scientifically healthy is the learning to detect the disease-inducing thought and refuse it admittance.

The Christian Science textbook (p. 392) says, "Admitting only such conclusions as you wish realized in bodily results, you will control yourself harmoniously." We do not want the limiting, paralyzing effect of fear on the body; we must therefore increase our trust and confidence in God till all fear is overcome. We do not want impurity, inactivity, tension, and the poison of hate manifested on the body; let us, then, fill thought with purity, activity, love, which are the best antidotes for such evils.

We may, in our mental growth, start by cultivating these qualities of thought for the beneficial effect they produce; but as we progress even a little toward a right concept of God, we shall want them for their own sakes. There is really but one way to know happiness, and that is the way of closer acquaintance with God and greater mental familiarity with the qualities of God. As we thus train thought, we shall find it becoming normal and natural to think spiritually, and disturbing and unnatural to think from a material basis.

The world realizes to some extent the importance of one's associates, and thus selects its companions with some attention to their fitness—makes them conform to some standard. But the world has, generally speaking, not seen that because thoughts beget deeds, thoughts are of prime importance. The Bible speaks of entertaining angels. Accepting the definition of "angels" given on page 581 of Science and Health as "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect," we can see how surely the entertaining of these would make the entertainment of disease-breeding thoughts impossible. Such opposite types of thinking cannot be found in the same place at the same time.

If disease is induced by entertaining a false sense, then it is equally true—and Christian Scientists all over the world are daily demonstrating it—that health is induced by entertaining the opposite kind of thinking. Health and joy, greater usefulness, better moral and financial conditions certainly appear to the one who is carefully selecting his mental guests, and admitting and entertaining only those which are strong and beneficent, selfless and pure—is accepting only such as express divinity.

Dante

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Here Dante walked, six hundred years ago,
On this paved narrow street where daylight peers
A narrow slit of blue: but in those years
When youth dawned bright, such visions flashed, we know
Of starlit ecstasies and moonlight glow,
To shed their radiance on his dazzled eyes.
It needed not the spheres of Paradise
To soothe the longing of an exile's woe.
Here Beatrice walked, and in the poet's sight,
Her flowerlike beauty, like a rose in June,
Breathed on his heart, until the prison bars
Of inarticulate speech he pierced, to smite
The rolling spheres to music, all in tune
With "Love that moves the heavens and other stars."

CHARLOTTE F. BABCOCK.

September Haze

It seems misty and cloud-bound all the year among the Derbyshire hills, and this actual month (September) is the dimmest and most distant-hidden of the seasons. No statue can be seen, let alone a passing human figure—gardener or woodsman—at a farther distance than ten yards before you. There are the few remaining trees of a lime and elm avenue, in front and to the right of the house; and their old splintered masts still tower a dizzying height into the air, too far for the eye to follow them these autumn mornings. You could just see a little way among the furled and reefed sails, and indeed the leaves that lay low enough to touch were still wet and glistening, as though, when the winds blew on which these sails were fed, the whole tree had leaned to one side with the speed, uncovering its pale bosom and flanks to that cold, quick breath, while the branches on the other side were drawn along gurgling and refreshed in the flood. But now these winds had long ago died down and there was not even a whisper or a stir of air to disturb the thick mist among the branches. We came out from these trees soon enough on to the road or drive, and this led through a level meadow to the brink of a wide, sweeping slope leading to the country beyond and out of the park. This descent, as to the road, was closed in by a long, leafy tunnel of trees, that looked shimmering and rather ghostly in the half-light, until another gate was reached, and we were out into the countryside, though not in fact, for there was one more gate to be passed through before the drive joined the highroad. . . .

One could see a number of ancient dandelions ready to be blown upon, grown a little taller than the grass, and waiting there like so many clocks by which to tell the autumn hour. Just down by the end of the field where every detail began to get blurred a whole colony of crows, disturbed by our voices, flapped heavily into the air and blew along like a handful of burnt paper thrown up and caught away by the wind. Everything in this atmosphere, in fact the whole of this misty glass-like bell of space, was waiting for something to happen, for some noise to crack the stillness. But it never came, and sometimes this sense of waiting, and this end-of-the-world feeling, peculiar to the district, would last many days.—SACHEVERELL SITWELL, in "All Summer in a Day."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
By
MARY BAKER EDDY

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MORE NEW PEAK PRICES INVITE PROFIT TAKING

Heavy Trading in General Motors Issues the Feature

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—Operations for the advance were resumed at the opening of today's stock market.

The buying included a wide list of both rails and industrials, early gains of a point or two being recorded by Baltimore & Ohio, du Pont, Goodrich Rubber, Hudson Motors and Mullins Body. National Supply dropped 2 points.

With about $200,000,000 being distributed in dividends today, and indications of easier money rates within a week, operators for the advance continued to mark up their favorites.

New peak prices were established in the first few minutes of trading by Coca Cola, American Radiator and Rossia Insurance, the gains ranging from 1 to 5 points.

General Motors issues, transactions which comprised about one-fourth of the day's entire volume of business yesterday, were again a feature. The old stock advanced to a new peak at 263¾, but encountered large offerings around that level, while the new stock touched a new top at 132⅝.

Outpouring of Offerings

The rapidity of the advance led to heavy profit-taking in the general list under the cover of strength in the high priced specialties.

Selling pressure was renewed against Houston Oil and that stock quickly sold down nearly 6 points.

Rails moved upward under the leadership of New York, Ontario & Western.

Foreign exchanges opened steady.

Continuation of the recent extraordinary movement in several of the volatile shares appeared to arouse misgivings, and there was a steady outpouring of offerings while individual issues were making spectacular advances.

General Motors climbed 5¾ to 268⅝, the new stock 2½ to 134¼, du Pont 5 to 332, all new peaks.

National Tea also jumped 6 points. General Motors afterward dropped back about 4 points when the heaviness of other shares became more pronounced.

The renewal rate on call loans was reduced from 4¼ to 3½ per cent.

Bonds Are Firm

Prices of listed bonds held firm today while the market was called upon to absorb nearly $85,000,000 in new offerings. Prompt over-subscription was reported of the $25,000,000 Colombian, and $10,000,000 St. Louis Gas & Coke issues. With about $200,000,000 being distributed today in the form of dividends, traders held out hope that a substantial portion of this sum would find its way back into the securities markets.

Foreign government issues moved within a narrow range. Polish Republic 8s were heavily traded in, touching a new high record at 100, or nearly 7 points above the year's low. Peruvian issues, which were strong yesterday, ran into some profit-taking.

Weakness of Brooklyn Union Gas stock in the early trading failed to have any influence on the debenture 5½ per cent bonds, which showed an early gain of 1 point. International Marine sinking fund 6s of 1941 were active and strong, attaining a new peak price for the year at 103, an over-night gain of 1½ points.

In the railroad list, the strength of Mobile & Ohio general 4s, which touched a new top at 95½, contrasted with the heaviness of Erie convertible 4s, series D, which sold down more than a point. Northwestern issues displayed a firm undertone on reports of heavy freight shipments through that territory.

Motometer, Inc., today announced the retirement from earnings of $250,000 of 6 per cent notes given in partial payment for its subsidiary, the National Gauge & Equipment Company.

GAS AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY MERGER

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15 (AP) — Stockholders of the United Gas & Improvement Company at a special meeting today voted to increase the authorized capital stock from 2,036,528 shares of the par value of $50 each to 2,130,088 shares of like par value.

The stock increase is for the purpose of taking over certain Connecticut utilities companies and Day & Zimmermann, Inc., which control many public service companies.

The directors were authorized to issue 38,461 shares in exchange and payment for 3656 shares of the common stock of Hartford City Gas Light Company and for 204,481 shares of the no-par common stock and 8361 shares of the no-par preferred stock of the Connecticut Gas & Coke Securities Company, which owns 218,324 shares of the capital stock of New Haven Gas Light Company and 14,000 shares of the common stock of Hartford City Gas Light Company, each $25 par.

The stockholders also authorized the issue of 53,082 shares in exchange and payment for 58,980 shares of the no-par common stock of Day & Zimmerman, Inc., and 2017 shares in exchange and payment for a like number of shares of the no-par stock of Day & Zimmerman, Inc.

The exchange of stock with Day & Zimmerman will give the United Gas Improvement Company a controlling interest in that widely known public utility company. Day & Zimmerman, Inc., is interested in and operates properties in 15 states, serving communities with a population of 2,369,000. Gross earnings of the larger properties under the Day & Zimmerman management approximated $34,000,000 last year. Among the larger properties controlled and managed by Day & Zimmerman are the National Public Service Corporation, the General Utilities Company and the Southern Ohio Public Service Company.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15—The latest sales bulletin of Montgomery Ward & Co., after reviewing the outlook for wheat, corn and cotton, concludes that "brighter crop prospects promise demand for merchandise for the remaining months of 1927 which should result in sales equal to or better than the record sales of the fall of 1926." The bulletin says the number of orders received for the seven months of 1927 was higher than the first seven months of any previous year. "Lower catalogue prices, however, prevented the increase in the volume of business handled from being reflected in dollar sales for the year to date."

UTAH MINING NOTES

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 15—Usual quarterly dividends will be paid by Utah silver-lead mines with the close of this month. Tintic Standard Mining Company will pay 40 cents a share Sept. 29 to stock of record of Sept. 15; Silver King Coalition will pay 25 cents Oct. 1 to stock of record of Sept. 20; Park Utah Consolidated will pay 20 cents a share Oct. 1 to stock of record of Sept. 15.

AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES

CHICAGO, Sept. 15—Earnings of American Steel Foundries for the third quarter are not expected to equal last year's third quarter net profit, which amounted to $1,040,571 after charges, depreciation and federal taxes, or 98 cents a share on the common.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last Sept.15	Last Sept.14
800	Abitibi	107⅝	106½	106⅝	107
200	*Adams Ex	164	164	164	164
300	Ab & Straus	88	88	88	90¾
20	Ab & S pf	112	112	112	112
100	Adv-Ru	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
800	Ahumada	5	4⅝	4⅞	5
2000	Ajax Rub	8½	8¼	8⅜	8½
200	Alaska Jun	1½	1½	1½	..
40	Alb PWP pf	99	98⅝	99	98
10800	Allied Ch	166⅝	164	166⅝	165¼
8600	Allis-Chal	118⅝	113½	116⅝	113¼
200	Amal Lea	15⅛	15	15	15
700	Amerada	29⅞	29¼	29⅞	29½
400	Am Ag Ch	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
500	Am Ag C pf	48⅝	47	47	47½
100	Am Ek Note	75	75	75	73¼
300	Am eBet S	19½	19	19	19
6100	Am Bosch	26½	25⅝	25⅝	26½
200	Am Brake	44	44	44	44½
100	Am Br Bov	9	9	9	9
12800	Am Can	63⅞	63¼	63⅝	63⅝
200	*Am Can pf	133	133	133	..
400	Am Car	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞	103⅞
200	*Am Chicle	*60	59⅝	59⅝	60⅞
500	Am&FP pf	106½	106½	106½	106¼
200	Am Hide pf	62½	62½	62½	..
600	Am Ice	27⅞	27½	27½	27⅝
200	Am Ice pf	91½	91½	91½	91½
1900	Am Int Crp	55⅞	54⅝	54⅝	55¼
600	Am La Fr	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
1300	Am Linseed	51⅞	50⅝	51½	51⅞
300	Am Lins pf	79⅝	79	79⅝	79⅝
200	Am Loco	110¼	110	110	110¼
200	Am Loco pf	125	125	125	..
700	Am Mach F	117⅜	117	117	117
200	Am Metals	44⅝	44	44⅝	44¼
5000	Am Piano pf	93	92⅝	92⅝	95
700	Am Pw&Lt	66	65¼	65½	66
200	Am Piano	36	36	36	36½
18600	*Am Radiat	145¼	141	144⅛	140⅞
100	Am Republic	49	49	49	48½
1400	Am Seating	44½	43⅝	44¼	44
600	*Am S Raz	50	49⅝	50	50¼
10000	Am Smelt	178¼	176½	177⅝	176⅞
1500	Am Stl Fnd.	54⅛	54	54⅛	54⅜
3000	Am Sugar	93⅝	90⅝	93	91
400	Am Sug pf	115¼	115	115¼	114½
100	Am Tel&Cab	33	33	33	34⅞
3600	Am T&T	177⅜	176⅞	177⅜	177⅝
6000	Am Type pf	113½	113	113½	..
3400	Am WW new	58	57¼	57¼	57½
100	Am Woool	25	25	25	25
100	Am Zinc pf.	37½	37½	37½	37½
100	Am Writ ct.	19	19	19	19
3600	Anaconda	47⅞	47½	47½	47
300	Armour D pf	86⅞	86⅝	86⅝	86
300	Arm Ill A	9⅛	9	9⅛	9⅛
100	Arm Ill B	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
900	Arm Ill pf	66	65½	66	65⅞
800	Arnold Cons.	37	36	37	37
2700	Asso DG	50	49⅛	49⅜	50
2800	Atchison	194¼	193	193⅝	193½
100	Atchison pf	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103½
100	Atl Coast L.	197⅞	197⅞	197⅞	197⅞
1000	Atl G&WI	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	35⅛
500	Atl Refin	121⅝	120½	120½	121⅛
20	Atlas Pw pf.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102
400	Atlas Tack	8⅞	8	8	8
100	Austin N	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅝
1300	Baldwin	260⅞	260⅝	260⅞	261
3900	Balt & Ohio	121⅞	121¼	121¼	120⅞
110	Bang&A pf	110	109⅞	110	..
60	Beech Co	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	..
9400	Barnsdall A	22⅝	22	22⅜	22¼
300	Beechnut	57	57	57	56⅞
1300	Belding H	22⅜	21½	22¼	21½
7200	Beth Steel	64¼	63¼	64¼	63⅝
100	Beth Stl 7%	116½	116½	116½	117
100	Bloom'thl pf	89	89	89	88
500	Bon Ami A.	63¼	63	63¼	63
8400	Briggs	22⅛	21	21⅞	21
1500	Best & Co	53⅝	53	53⅝	53½
100	Br Edison	179	179	179	180
1300	Br Man Tr	56	55½	56	55⅞
800	Br Un Gas	144	143	144	146
100	Brown Shoe.	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44¼
600	Bruns Term	10¼	10	10¼	11¼
100	Buff R pf	108	108	108	108
200	Burns Br A	106¼	106	106¼	105⅞
300	Burroughs	125	124⅞	124⅞	124⅞
700	Bush Term.	63⅝	63½	63½	63
20	Bush T deb	105¼	105¼	105¼	106¼
300	Butte & Sup	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1600	Buff Sus pf.	51½	51½	51½	52½
200	Butterick	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52½
900	Byers Co	79⅝	77	79⅝	81¼
200	Cal Pack	66½	66½	66⅜	66½
1600	Cal Pet	22⅝	22½	22½	22½
900	Cal & Ariz	71⅜	70½	71	71
1900	Cal & Hecla	16⅝	16½	16⅞	16
2300	Canada Dry	53	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
900	Can Pac	185⅞	185½	185½	186
2900	Can P rts	4⅛	4	4	4⅛
1400	Case Thresh.	274⅞	270	274	273⅞
1900	Cen Alloy	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	29¼
100	Cen Leather	18	18	18	..
100	Cen of NJ	320	320	320	325
2200	Cerro de P.	66⅜	66¼	66⅜	66⅝
800	Cert-Teed	51½	51	51⅜	51½
300	Chand-Clev.	7	7	7	7
300	Chand-Cl pf.	21	21	21	22
1400	Ches & O	196⅜	196	196	197
1900	Ches Corp	73⅝	73⅛	73⅛	73¼
400	Chi & Alton.	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜	8⅝
900	Chi&Alt pf	14	13⅝	14	14
100	Chi&E Ill pf	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
2800	Chi Gt West	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	15⅝
2800	Chi Gt W pf	35⅛	34⅛	34⅝	35
10400	ChiM&SP	19⅜	19	19	18⅞
13100	ChiM&SP ct	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	18½
2100	ChiM&SP pf	34⅛	33⅜	34	34
300	ChiM&S pfct	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	33½
38300	Chi&NW	97⅛	95⅜	97⅛	96⅛
200	Chi Pneu	130	129⅛	130	127
1100	Chi RI	110	109	109	109⅝
40	Ch Yel C pf	40	39⅞	40	..
800	Childs	62	61⅛	62	61⅝
1 00	Chile Cop	[illegible]	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
71900	*Chrysler	62⅛	60⅞	61⅝	61½
600	City ShoreB.	50⅛	49½	50	49⅝
2900	Cluett Pbdy	76	74⅝	76	76⅞
100	City Shore A.	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	..
6800	Coca Cola	128	126½	127⅝	126⅛
200	Collins & A	89	88⅞	88⅞	89
100	Collins&A pf.	104	104	104	104
10	Colo F&I pf	130	130	130	..
3800	Colo R&I	86¼	84½	86¼	86
200	Col Carbon	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	81¼
1200	Col Gas	94⅝	94¼	94⅜	94⅞
500	Com Cred	19¼	19⅛	19½	19
370	Com Cr 1 pf	84⅞	82½	84⅞	..
150	Com Cred pf.	22½	22¼	22½	..
1700	Comm Pw	60½	59⅞	59⅞	60½
2100	Com Sol	194¼	191	193½	194⅝
5100	Congoleum	23⅜	23¼	23½	23¼
300	Con Dist	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
700	Con Gas pf	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2800	Con Gas	118⅞	117⅝	118	118⅛
200	Con Ry C pf	67	67	67	67½
1000	Con Textile	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
200	Cont Bak A	50	50	50	50
3700	Cont Bak B	6⅛	6	6	6
300	Cont Bak pf	94½	94½	94½	94½
400	Cont Can	73⅜	73½	73½	73¼
600	Cont Ins	207	203	207	205
2000	Cont Motors.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½
1300	Corn Prd	58	57⅝	57⅝	58
100	*Coty	91	91	91	92
1600	Crucible	92⅞	91⅝	92⅞	92
600	Cuba Co	21½	21½	21½	21⅝
500	Cuba Cane	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..
300	Cuba C pf	38	38	38	38
1700	Cub Am S	24⅜	24⅜	24½	24½
500	Cudahy	48½	48½	48½	48¼
200	Cushman's	125	125	125	125⅛
1500	Davison	36¼	35½	36	36
30	Deere pf	115½	115½	115½	..
500	Del Lac&W.	134	133	133	133¼
100	Del & Hud	208¼	208¼	208¼	209
	Dev Rip	111½	111½	111½	111½
300	Denv RG pf.	60	60	60	..
200	Det Edison.	157⅜	156⅝	156⅜	157
260	Diamond	138⅜	136⅜	138⅜	137
2800	Dodge A	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
700	Dodge pf	69⅜	69½	69⅜	69¼
3000	Dome Mines	8⅜	8½	8⅜	8⅝
12800	Dupont	332	327	331⅝	327
800	East Kodak.	168¼	166	168¼	166
1400	Eaton Axle.	29	28⅝	28⅝	28⅞
200	Elec Auto L	97⅞	97⅛	97⅞	97⅞
1000	Elec Boat	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	19⅛
4400	Elec P&L	27⅛	26⅝	27	26½
1100	Elec Ref rts	½	⅜	⅜	½
700	Elec Refrig.	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	13⅞
400	Elec Sto Bat	70	69⅞	69⅞	70⅝
150	Elkhorn pf	25	24	25	23½
100	Emer-Bra A	5	5	5	5¼
100	Emporium	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	..
400	End John	77⅞	77½	77½	77⅞
100	End oJhn pf.	125	125	125	124¼
700	Eng PS	34⅝	34¼	34½	34⅝
200	Eng PS pf	105	104⅝	104⅝	105½
300	Equit Blg	85⅝	85½	85⅝	87½
3200	Erie	60⅞	60⅛	60⅞	60⅝
600	Erie 1pf	60⅝	60⅛	60⅝	60⅝
3000	Erie St Shv.	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	32¼
500	Eureka Vac.	71⅛	71	71	71⅜
500	F L&Tr	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	42⅞
100	Fed M&S pf.	93	93	93	93
200	Fed Motors.	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	..
10	Fifth Av Ry	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	..
100	Fidelity Ins.	148	148	148	149
300	First Nat St	29⅛	29	29	29⅛
1000	Fisk Rb 1pf	94⅛	94	94⅛	94
5900	Fisk Rubber	17⅝	16⅞	17⅝	17
5900	Fleischm'nn.	62⅛	61⅝	61⅞	62¼
19900	Freeport Tx.	82⅛	78⅛	80⅞	82
9200	Gabriel A	44⅛	43⅛	44	43
200	Gardner M	8⅞	8½	8½	8½
*300	GenAmTk	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	59
10	Gen Bak pf	131	31	131	130
4100	Gen Elec	140	138¼	140	139⅞
300	Gen Elec Sp	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	11⅝
600	Gen G&E A.	40	40	40	41⅞
267500	Gen Mot wi	134¼	131⅞	133⅛	131⅝
64100	Gen Motors.	268⅝	262⅝	267⅞	262⅞
400	Gen Mot 7%	124⅝	124⅛	124⅝	125
280	Gen R pf rt.	¾	¾	¾	¾
700	Gen ODA A	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	..
400	Gen ODA ct	52	51⅝	52	51⅝
14300	Gen Ry rts.	4	3⅞	3⅞	4⅛
4600	Gen Rys	147⅞	145	147	147⅞
400	Gen Refrac.	67½	67	67	67½
200	Gimbel Br	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
100	Glidden	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1100	Gold Dust	57⅞	57½	57½	57⅞
3100	Goodrich	76⅜	75⅜	76	75
300	Goodyear	52½	52½	52½	52⅝
*200	Gotham N	77⅞	77½	77⅞	78⅞
100	Gotham pf	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	..
2700	Granby	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	35⅝
5900	Gt Nor Ore	103⅛	102¼	103	102⅞
12400	Grt Nor Ore	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	25
1000	Grt N O pfct	101	101	101	100⅞
*2900	Grt W Sug	43⅛	42½	42⅞	43⅛
19400	Greene-Can.	66	63½	65	63⅛
100	Gpan Sug	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
50	Hanna 1 pf	59	59	59	59
100	Hartman B.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	..
50	Hocking V	350	350	350	..
17200	Houston Oil.	147⅛	143¼	146½	147⅞
1600	Howe So	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	39
200	Hud Man	56¼	56	56¼	56⅝
42500	Hudson Mot	87⅝	85⅝	86	86⅝
1200	Hupp Mot	19	18⅝	18⅝	19⅛
900	Ill Central	136¼	135⅞	135⅞	136⅝
400	Ind Oil & G	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	20⅛
600	Indian Mot.	28	28	28	28
700	Indian Refin	11⅞	11¼	11¼	11½
700	Inspiration	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	18
1600	Int Business	94	92⅝	94	93
8000	Int Comb	50⅝	50	50	51
6400	Int Harv	236	227	235¼	227
20	Iowa Cen	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
2200	Int Match pf	80⅞	79⅛	79⅝	80½
300	Int MMar pf	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝	39⅛
61300	Int Nickel	68⅛	65⅞	67⅝	65⅞
1200	Int Paper	54⅞	54⅛	54⅞	54
900	Int Pap 7%.	103⅛	103⅛	103½	103½
100	Int Rys pf.	72	72	72	..
5800	Int Tel & T.	157	154⅛	155⅝	156⅜
9000	Int T&T rts	7	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛
300	Jewel Tea	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
800	Jordan Mot.	19⅝	19	19⅛	19
2900	Kan City So	64⅛	64	64⅛	64
200	Kan C So pf	71⅜	71	71⅜	..
8400	Kayser	60⅞	59⅝	60⅞	59⅛
2400	Kelly Spring	27⅞	27	27⅛	27⅝
6300	Kennecott	77	76¼	76⅞	76⅞
60	Kinnep pf	78⅛	78	78	80
600	Kraft Chees	54	53⅜	53⅜	53⅛
3700	Kresge	74	73½	74	73⅞
300	Kress	100	100	100	102⅛
300	Lago Oil	31⅛	31½	31⅛	31⅜
200	Lee Rubber.	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅞
1100	Lehigh Val.	108½	107½	108	108
300	Life Saver	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	21½
300	Lim Loco	64⅞	64⅛	64⅞	65⅛
1600	Liquid Car	46⅞	45	45½	47
2100	Loews Inc	55⅝	55⅛	55½	55⅛
100	Loft Inc	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6
600	Loose-W	53⅝	52⅝	53⅝	53½
30	Loose-W 1pf	121	121	121	121⅞
900	Lou G&E A	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	26⅝
200	Lou Oil Ref	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
200	Louis & N	156⅝	156⅛	156⅝	153⅝
500	Ludium Stl.	24½	24½	24½	24⅛
23500	Mack Tr	106	103⅛	106	104¼
200	Mackay	121	121	121	..
2800	Magma Cop.	38⅝	37⅞	37⅞	38⅛
700	Mad Sq G	24	23⅞	24	24
10	Mallinson pf	79	79	79	79½
100	Mandel B	44	44	44	43⅝
100	Man El Sup.	55	55	55	55
100	Man Shirt	40½	30½	30½	30½
100	Mkt St Ry	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
300	Mkt StR ppf	55½	54⅛	54⅛	55
5500	Marland Oil	36⅝	36	36	36⅝
200	Marlin Rock	45½	45⅝	45½	45⅝
100	Mart-Parry	18½	18½	18½	18
2100	May Dpt St	80⅛	80	80	80
200	Maytag	32½	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
300	McCrory StrB	85	85	85	..
200	McCrory pf.	110½	110½	110½	109½
1000	Miami Cop	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝
100	Midland pf	138½	138½	138½	138⅞
2800	Mid Cont	32⅝	32	32	32
2500	Mid States	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
600	Middle St ct	2	1⅞	2	..
200	Miller Rub	26½	26½	26½	27
200	Min&SSM	45½	44⅝	44⅝	44⅞
200	Mo K&T	46	46	46	46¼
1100	Mo Pac	55⅝	54⅞	55⅝	55⅝
3300	Mo Pac pf	105½	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
200	Mont Pw	103	102⅞	103	103½
10100	Mont Ward.	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	77½
800	Mother Lode	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
1100	Motometer A	27⅞	26⅞	26⅞	28⅛
100	Mot Wheel	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
40	Mullins pf	106	106	106	106
1000	Mullins Bdy.	65⅜	64	64	64
400	Munsing	46⅞	46⅝	46⅞	46½
100	Murry Body	24	24	24	24
7900	Nash Mot	92⅝	92	92¼	92¼
100	Nat B H pf	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	..
1600	Nat Bisc	143¼	141½	143¼	142⅜
300	Nat Bisc pf.	138⅛	137⅛	138⅛	..
300	Nat Bel H	35½	35	35	35½
1100	Nat Cash R	46⅛	46	46⅛	46
5600	Nat Dairy	62	60⅛	60⅛	62
500	Nat Lead	124	122⅝	123	122¼
2100	Nat Pw&Yt.	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	24½
500	NaRyMx 2pf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
80	Nat Surety.	259	257	257	159⅝
1000	Nat Supply.	86	85	86	87
2300	Nat Tea	173¼	169	173¼	167
54900	Nev Cons	17½	17⅛	17⅜	15⅜
100	NY Cent rts	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅝
10300	NY Central	165¼	164⅝	165¼	165
1200	NY Dock	63⅛	62	62	61
4800	NY NH&H rt	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
15400	NY NH&H	51⅝	50½	51⅛	50⅞
15600	*NY Ont&W	38⅛	35½	38⅛	34⅞
20	*NY St'm pf	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	98⅝
100	NY State Ry	13	13	13	..
200	Norf&West	186⅜	186⅜	186⅜	186½
3400	No Am	56⅛	55⅝	55⅝	56
500	No A Ed pf	103	102⅝	103	102⅞
1800	No Pac	96⅞	96⅛	96½	96⅛
1100	No Pac ct	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94½
300	Oilwell	34½	34½	34½	..
200	Omnibus	12½	12½	12½	12½
700	Oppenheim	76⅞	76⅛	76⅛	77
100	Orpheum C.	26½	26⅛	26½	26⅝
600	Otis Elev	143¼	142	143¼	..
700	Otis Steel	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	9⅝
100	*Otis Stl pf	74½	74½	74½	76
600	Pac Gas	45⅛	45⅛	45½	41⅝
110	Pac T&T	158⅛	157	157	158⅝
1200	*Packard M	41⅞	41⅛	41⅝	41⅞
5700	Pan-Am B	51	50⅞	51	50⅞
2800	Panhandle	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	..
400	Pathe Ex	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1500	Park & Tilf	39⅝	38	38	39⅛
500	*Park Utah	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
9300	*Paramount	105⅝	104⅛	104⅝	106½
1300	Patha Ex A	27	26⅛	26⅛	27
100	Peerless Mot	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
1500	Penick & F	21⅝	21⅛	21½	21⅜
100	Para pf	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜
600	Penn Dix C	25⅛	25	25⅛	24⅞
4200	Penn RR	67⅝	67⅛	67½	67⅜
200	Peoples Gs	150⅛	149½	149½	150⅛
600	Phil Read ct	39	39	39	..
200	Phil Co 6pf	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	..
900	Phila Read.	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
100	Phil J pf	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	..
3200	Phillips Pet	43⅛	42⅝	42⅞	42⅞
400	Phoenix H	46⅛	45⅛	46⅛	44⅛
900	Pillsbury	34	33⅝	34	33⅞
1500	Pierce-Ar	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	11⅞
100	Pierce-A pf	46	46	46	47⅛
400	Pierce Pet	4	4	4	..
4800	Pitts Coal	69⅛	67⅝	68⅝	68⅝
200	Pitts C pf	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	..
100	Pitts Ter	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	..
6400	Postum C	123⅞	122⅝	122⅝	123⅛
800	Press Steel	72	71⅛	71⅛	71
100	Press St pf	88	88	88	87⅛
500	Prod & Ref	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	25⅛
2600	Pub Serv	44	43⅛	43⅝	43⅞
12800	Pullman N.	78⅜	77⅛	78⅝	77⅜
100	Punta Sug	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	38⅛
2500	Pure Oil	27	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
300	Purity Bk A	57⅛	57⅝	57⅛	57
200	Purity Bk B	82	81⅞	81⅞	82
17200	Radio	66	65	65⅝	65⅝
200	Ray Copper.	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	..
3300	Reading	117⅛	116	117	117
200	Readg 1 pf.	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	..
200	Readg 2 pf.	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	..
4200	Real Silk H.	24⅛	23½	24	24⅛
1700	Reid I Cr	65⅛	64⅝	64⅝	65⅛
8900	Rem Rand	39⅝	38	38⅛	38½
*200	Rem R 1pf.	98⅛	98	98⅛	..
100	Repub Stl	66	66	66	..
3300	Reynolds S	9⅛	9	9⅛	9
300	Robert Reis.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅞
6300	Rossia Ins	131	126	128	126
500	Royal Dutch	46⅛	46	46⅝	46⅛
2500	Safety Cable	67	66	67	64½
100	St Joseph	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
6700	StL&SF	114⅝	113⅛	114⅝	113⅝
100	StL SW	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	82
1500	Savage A	51⅛	49⅛	50⅛	..
300	Seabd AL pf	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42⅞
5200	Sears Roe	76⅝	75⅛	76⅛	75⅛
1500	Shattuck	82⅝	81⅝	81⅝	82⅝
6000	Shell Union.	26	25⅛	25⅝	26
100	Shubert Th.	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	62
*11500	Simmons	58⅛	57⅞	58⅛	59⅛
10	Simmons pf.	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	111
1400	Simms Pet	16⅛	16	16⅛	16⅛
3000	Sinclair	18	17⅝	17⅞	18
100	Skelly Oil	27	27	27	27
1000	Sloss Shef	130	127	130	129
4200	So PR Cug.	41⅞	41⅛	41⅝	41⅞
3400	So Calif Ed	39⅛	38⅛	38⅞	38⅝
200	So Dairies A	20⅛	20⅝	20⅝	..
200	So Dairies B	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½
1000	So Pacific	121	120⅛	120⅝	121⅛
700	So Railway	134⅞	134⅝	134⅝	134⅞
1700	Spicer Co	27⅛	26½	26½	27
2000	Sta Gas	64⅛	63⅝	64	64⅛
200	Sta Gas pf	63⅛	63	63	63
600	Sta Mill	93⅝	93	93	94⅝
180	Sta Mill pf	99⅛	99	99	..
1500	Sta Oil Cal	54⅝	54	54⅛	51⅞
7800	Sta Oil NJ	40⅝	40	40⅛	40⅞
2500	Sta Oil NY	31⅞	31½	31⅛	31⅝
20	Sta Pl Gl pf	14⅛	13⅞	14⅝	12½
3900	St-Warner	66⅛	65⅛	65⅝	66
300	Stromberg	31⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32½
18000	Studebaker	61	60	60⅝	61
900	Sub Boat	5	5	5	5
100	Sun Oil	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅝
1000	Super Oil	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Super Steel	22½	22½	22½	..
200	Sun Oil pf	99	99	99	..
100	Tenn Cop	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	9
2800	Tex Corp	50⅛	50	50	50
25500	Tex Gulf S	69⅞	69⅛	69⅝	69⅝
300	Tex&Pac	95⅝	94½	95	95⅛
1500	Tex&P Coal	14⅞	14½	14⅝	14½
100	Thatcher Mf	23	23	23	23
6800	Tex&P L nw	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛	30½
500	Thatch cv pf	45½	44⅛	44⅝	45
200	Third Ave	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
2700	Thompson	57⅛	57⅝	57⅛	55½
900	Tidewater A	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
100	Tidewtr A pf	86⅛	86½	86½	86⅝
2300	Timken	125⅝	124⅛	125⅞	125
5000	Trans Oil	8	7⅝	7⅝	8
500	Trans ¾ W	21⅝	20	21	21⅝
400	Under Type	57⅞	56⅛	56⅛	58
300	Un Bag & P	48⅞	47⅛	48⅞	47⅛
6400	Un Carbon.	141⅛	139⅝	140⅛	139⅞
200	Un Oil Cal.	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42½
1900	Un Pacific	191⅛	190⅛	191⅝	190⅛
300	Un Pac pf	81⅝	81⅞	81⅝	81⅛
300	Uni Fruit	146⅞	145⅞	146⅛	146
3800	US CIPipe	211	205½	208⅝	208
100	US CIP pf	113	113	113	..
100	US Dist pf	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	92⅛
200	US Dist	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1300	US Hoffman	52⅝	52⅛	53⅝	52⅛
400	US Leather.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
400	US Ind Alco	79	78⅝	78⅝	79
200	US Leathr A	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	37⅛
1200	US Realty	63⅞	63⅛	63⅞	63⅝
2900	US Rubber	53⅝	52⅝	53⅛	53⅝
400	US Rub pf	98	98	98	97⅝
200	US Smelt	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
96300	US Steel	158⅝	155⅛	158	155⅝
500	US Steel pf.	136	135⅞	136	135⅝
10	Univ Pict pf.	101	101	101	101
*400	Univ Pipe	27	26⅝	26⅝	27
600	Util P&Lt A	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	30⅝
2700	Vanadium	54	52½	53	53⅝
50	Vick Shr pf	98	98	98	..
1400	Victor	36⅝	36	36¼	36¼
800	Va-C Chem.	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝
100	Va-C Ch 6%	44	44	44	44
500	Vivaudou	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27½
100	Vivaudou pf.	101	101	101	..
10	Vulcan	40½	40½	40½	41
600	Wabash	70⅞	69⅝	70⅞	71⅛
1000	Wab pf A	97⅛	95⅞	97⅛	..
700	Ward Bk B.	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	29
900	Warner B A	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	22¼
400	Warren Br	114	111⅛	112⅞	113⅞
700	Warren F&P	23⅛	22⅝	23	23⅛
100	Weber&H pf	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	..
40	W Pen El A	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	110
20	W Pen El pf	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	112
11000	Wn Md	63⅞	62⅛	63	63½
500	Wn Md 2 pf	63	63	63	64⅛
2000	Wn Pac pf.	71⅛	70⅞	70⅞	71
5200	Westg AB n	47⅞	46⅝	47⅛	..
1300	Westg A B.	187⅞	185	187⅝	185
14900	Westg Elec.	88⅛	86⅝	87⅝	86⅛
100	Weston In	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	..
100	Weston In A	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	..
*2200	White Mot	42⅞	42	42	43⅞
500	Whl Rock ct	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛	35⅝
400	Whi Sew pf	56⅞	55⅝	56⅛	56
4400	Whi Sew M.	48	47	48	47⅛
1200	Willys-Over.	17⅛	17	17⅛	17
200	Wilson	11	11	11	10⅞
100	Wilson pf	70	70	70	..
4200	Woolworth	189⅝	187⅛	189	188⅛
1100	Wright Aer.	55⅛	54⅝	55	56⅛
400	Wrigley	56	56	56	56
13700	Yel Truck	34⅝	33⅞	34⅝	34⅛
200	Yel Truck pf	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
300	Youngst'n	88	87⅝	87⅝	88⅛

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last Sept.15	Last Sept.14
300	Am Pneu	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
50	Am Pneu pf	26	26	26	26
60	Am Sugar	93	92½	93	90⅞
865	Am T&T	177⅝	176⅞	177⅝	178⅛
55	Am Woolen	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	25⅛
635	Amoskeag	89	88⅝	88⅝	89
6	Amoskg pf	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	..
440	Anaconda	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47
120	Ariz Com	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
22	As Gas & E.	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42½
10	Atchison	193½	193½	193½	193½
177	Big Hart	92½	92	92	92
185	Bingham	49	49	49	..
20	Bos El	83⅛	83	83	83½
63	Bos & Alb	185	185	185	..
195	B&M	57½	57¼	57½	57⅛
20	B&M A sta.	73⅝	73	73⅝	73
50	B&M C sta.	100	100	100	..
830	Cal & Hecla	16⅛	16	16⅛	16⅛
500	Carson Hill	.12	.12	.12	.16
100	Coldak Co	.15	.15	.15	..
200	Dodge Bros.	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	..
*40	Dom Stores.	81	81	81	80
300	East SS	80⅛	80	80	79⅛
765	East SS pf.	45	44⅝	45	44⅝
560	E Mass pf	74⅛	72⅛	74⅛	72
*630	E Mass A	56⅛	55	56½	58
150	E Mass B	69⅝	69⅛	69⅝	69
30	Economy	15	15	15	..
77	Edison Elec.	260	259½	160	260
5	Eng Pub	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
25	Gen Elec	139⅞	139⅞	139⅞	139⅝
12	Georgian pf.	20	20	20	..
15	Gilchrist	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
5406	Gillette	103⅛	99⅛	103	99⅛
70	Granby	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	35⅞
200	Hardy	17⅝	16⅛	16⅛	17
160	Hood Rub	38	38	38	38
85	Island Crk	65½	65	65	65½
*100	Me Cent	64	64	64	65
100	Mass Consol.	20	20	20	..
560	Mass Gas	117¼	112	117	113
5	Mass Gas pf	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
50	Mergenthal	111¼	111	111¼	111½
195	Mohawk	45	44⅛	44⅝	..
440	Nash	92⅞	91⅞	92½	92⅝
5	Nat Leather	3	3	3	3
57	NE Tel	138	138	138	137
2263	NY NH rts	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
10	NY NH & H	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	50⅝
5	No Tex pf	63	63	63	..
405	Old Domin	11	11	11	..
30	Pac Mills	41	41	41	41
533	Penn RR	67⅞	67⅝	67⅝	67⅞
110	Pocahontas	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
65	Pullman	78⅝	77⅞	78⅝	77⅞
30	Quincy Min.	16	16	16	16⅛
25	*Reece But	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	..
190	St Mary Ld.	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	21⅛
10	Swift Inter	24½	24½	24½	25
30	Torrington	81	81	81	80½
10	Un Ice pf	78	78	78	..
10	Un Ice	14	14	14	..
204	Uni Fruit	147	145½	146	146¼
2577	Uni Shoe	72	69½	71	68
50	Uni Shoe pf	29⅛	29	29	30
15	US Rubber	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	..
50	US Smelt	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	40½
10	US Smelt pf	50½	50½	50½	50½
833	US Steel	158⅞	155	158⅝	156⅛
370	US&F Sec	90⅝	90	90	90½
40	US&F Sec pf	85	85	85	85
1000	Utah Apex	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½
25	Waldorf	20	20	20	20⅛
20	Walworth	19½	19½	19½	20
209	Walth'm	60	60	60	60
220	Walth'm pf.	74	74	74	79
17	Walth'm ppf	103	103	103	..
50	War Bros	114	113	113	113½
135	Westingh'se	88⅛	87	87	85⅝

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last Sept.15	Last Sept.14
$2000	Chi Jct 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	..
9000	E M A 4½s	68⅝	68⅛	68⅝	68⅛
1000	E M 6s D	90	90	90	..
1000	Miss Riv 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	..
1000	N ETel 5s	102½	102½	102½	..
2000	Poca 7s	116	116	116	..
1000	Wst T&T 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	..

*Ex-dividend

LARGEST SURFACE CONDENSER

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—The Brooklyn Edison Company has placed an order with Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company for a single pass surface condenser which, when installed, will be the largest of its kind in the world. The apparatus will condense the exhaust steam from the 147,500 horsepower turbo-generator to be installed in the Hudson Avenue generating station during 1928. The Edison Company has also placed with Westinghouse Electric an order covering the furnishing of four mechanical stokers, which will be used in connection with 2400 horsepower boilers.

BIG FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—Four major financial operations today promise to set a new peace-time record for magnitude. The United States Treasury is issuing $500,000,000 in new securities and will pay off $400,000,000 of maturing certificates of indebtedness. Federal income tax collections for the third quarter, due today, are expected to total around $500,000,000. Dividend distributions by leading railroad and industrial corporations will run $200,000,000, or more. Issuance will begin of 17,000,000 shares of new General Motors Corporation common stock, having a market value of nearly $1,025,000,000, for 8,500,000 shares of the old issue.

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, Sept. 15—The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs) compare as follows:

	Sept. 15, '27	Sept. 8, '27
Gold	5,545,800,000	5,545,800,000
Silver	342,500,000	342,500,000
Loans & disc	3,065,600,000	3,005,000,000
Circulation	53,891,800,000	54,117,400,000
Deposits	10,924,300,000	10,882,100,000
Adv to state.	24,400,000,000	24,500,000,000
Other assets.	23,937,000,000	24,301,700,000
Bank rate	5½%	5½%

FARM LOAN FINANCING

One of the largest recent pieces of farm loan financing is announced for today by Halsey Stuart & Co., the Guardian Trust Company of Cleveland, Redmond & Co., and Republic Trust and Savings Bank, Dallas, who are offering $3,000,000 Dallas Joint Stock Land Bank 5 per cent bonds at 102 to yield about 4.75 per cent.

CUBA COMPANY EARNINGS

Cuba Company reports for the year ended June 30, 1927, net of $433,452 after taxes, charges and preferred dividends of subsidiaries, equivalent after Cuba Company preferred dividends to 40 cents a share on 640,000 shares of no-par common, compared with $3,145,072, or $4.64 a share in the previous year.

SOUTHERN INDIANA TELEPHONE

CHICAGO—Thompson, Kent & Grace, Inc., and Hoagland, Allum & Co., Inc., will offer soon a new issue of $1,000,000 Southern Indiana Telephone & Telegraph Company first mortgage 6 per cent gold bonds, Series A, dated June 1, 1927, due June 1, 1947.

AMERICAN BROWN BOVERI CO.

American Brown Boveri Company for the six months ended June 30, 1927, reports a deficit of $359,297 after interest, depreciation, etc., compared with a profit of $976,218 before federal taxes in first half of 1926.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Sept. 15—Consols for money today were 54¼, De Beers 14⅝, and Rand Mines 3⅝. Money was 3¾ per cent; discount rates—short bills 4⅛@4⅟₁₆ per cent; and three months bills 4⅟₁₆@4⅛ per cent.

DIVIDENDS

Pittsburgh Plate Glass declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 17.

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent on the first and second preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 22.

American Type Founders declared the regular quarterly dividends of $2 on the common and 1¾ per cent on the prefered, both payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 5. The common dividend is payable on 90,000 shares of $100 par common recently increased from 60,000 shares by subscription by stockholders to one additional share for each two held at $110.

Power Corporation of New York declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25c a share on the common, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Nipissing Mines declared the regular quarterly dividend of 7½c, payable Oct. 20 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Dome Mines declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25c, payable Oct. 20 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Central Illinois Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 on the 6 per cent preferred stock and $1.75 on the 7 per cent preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Southern New England Telephone Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 a share, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Southern California Edison declared the regular quarterly dividends of 2 per cent on 5 per cent original preferred and 1⅜ per cent on 5½ per cent Series C preferred, both payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 20.

El Paso Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the Series A preferred stock, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 3.

Venezuelan-Mexican Oil Corporation declared the regular semi-annual preferred dividend of 4 per cent ($10 par value stock), payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 17.

United States Industrial Alcohol declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Northern Pacific declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Bingham Mines Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 a share, payable Oct. 5 to stock of record Sept. 24.

West Coast Oil Company declared the usual extra dividend of $3 on the preferred and the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50, payable Oct. 5 to stock of record Sept. 24.

Washington Oil Company declared $1 on the $25 par stock, payable Sept. 20 to stock of record Sept. 14.

First National Bank of Boston declared the regular quarterly 4 per cent dividend, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 14.

Commercial Security National Bank, Boston, declared the regular quarterly 2 per cent dividend, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 14.

Intercontinental Rubber Company declared the regular quarterly 25 cents dividend payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 24.

Stern Brothers declared the regular quarterly $1 class A dividend, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Bancitaly Corporation declared a stock dividend of 14 2-7 per cent, payable Oct. 10 to stock of record Sept. 24. The regular quarterly cash dividend of 56 cents was declared, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Pacific Gas & Electric declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 30.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3½%	3½%
Commercial paper	4¼@4½	4¼@4½
Customers' loans	4½@5	4¼@5
Collateral loans	4½@4¾	4½@4¾
Year money	4½@4¾	4½@4¾
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days		3¾@4¼
Four to six months		4¼@4¾

	Last	Previous
Bar silver in New York.	55⅜c	55¼c
Bar silver in London	25⅛d	25⅛d
Bar gold in London	84s11½d	84s11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	90,000,000	$1,051,000,000
Year ago today	88,000,000	...
Balances	38,000,000	118,000,000
Year ago today	40,000,000	...
F. R. bank credit	36,588,132	110,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks—

30 days	3¼@3
60 days	3¼@3⅛
90 days	3¼@3⅛
4 months	3⅜@3¼
5 months	3⅜@3¼
6 months	3⅜@3¼

Non-eligible and private eligible bankers in general ¼ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	3½%	Budapest	6%
Boston	3½	Calcutta	5
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	5½
Chicago	3½	Helsingfors	6½
Dallas	3½	Lisbon	9
Kansas City	3½	London	4½
Minneapolis	4	Madrid	5
New York	3½	Paris	5½
Philadelphia	3½	Prague	5½
Richmond	3½	Riga	7
St. Louis	3½	Rome	7
San Francisco.	3½	Sofia	10
Amsterdam	3½	Stockholm	4
Athens	10	Swiss Bank	3½
Bombay	4	Tokyo	7.03
Brussels	5½	Vienna	7
Berlin	6	Warsaw	9
Bucharest	6	Oslo	4½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling			
Demand	$4.86	$4.86	$4.8665
Cables	4.86⅜	4.86⅜	4.8665
France—franc	.0392¼	.0392¼	.193
Belgium—belga	.1393¼	.1392½	.139
Germany—mark.	.238	.2379	.238
Austria—schill'g.	.1412½	.1412½	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296¼	.0296½	.2026
Denmark—krone	.26777	.0296½	.2026
Finland—finm'rk	.0253	.0253	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0133½	.0134	.193
Holland—florin	.4007¾	.4007¾	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1762½	.1762½	.1749
Norway—krone	.2643	.2638	.268
Poland—zloty	.115	.115	.193
Port'gal—escudo	.05	.05	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0061	.0061	.193
Spain—peseta	.1693	.16	.193
Sweden—krona	.2688½	.2688½	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1929	.1929	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176	.0176	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.4862½	.4875	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.615	.6147	*
India—rupee	.3645	.3646	.4866
Janan—yen	.4706	.4705	.4985
Phil Islands—peso	.495	.495	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5647	.5647	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso.	.4275	.4275	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1183	.1189	.3245
Chile—peso	.1211	.1208	.1216
Colombia—peso.	.99	.99	.9733
Peru—pound	3.91	3.92	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	1.008	.998	1.0345
Ven'z'la—bolivar	.19	.19	.1930
North America			
Canada—dollar	1.00 1-32	1.00 1-32	1.00
Cuba—dollar	.999	.999	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.4187⅝	.4175	.4985

*Par unsettled.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)
(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Oct.	22.42	22.51	21.10	21.47	22.35
Dec.	22.75	22.82	21.40	21.78	22.71
Jan.	22.77	22.82	21.40	21.80	22.68
Mar	23.12	23.13	21.75	22.00	23.00
May	23.20	23.24	21.59	22.20	23.07
July	22.95	22.97	21.36	21.88	22.85

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct.	11.73	11.84	11.64	11.64	11.50
Dec.	11.76	11.80	11.73	11.73	11.57
Jan.	11.76	11.95	11.75	11.78	11.62
Mar.	11.90	11.99	11.81	11.82	11.67
May	11.90	12.00	11.82	11.84	11.67
July	11.81	11.81	11.75	11.75	11.58

Spots 12.08, up 11. Tone at close, easy. Sales (British), 10,000; (American), 6500 bales.

NEW YORK CURB

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales		High	Low	1:30
†110	Ala Gt So Ry pf	140⅛	140⅛	140⅛
3	Am Arch	60	59	59
1	Am Chain Stores	48	48	48
*90	Am Cont Oilfields	.93	.91	.93
‡2	Am Cyan B	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞
†‡20	do pf	90	90	90
7	Am Exploration	1⅛	1⅟₁₆	1⅟₁₆
4	Am Gar & El	108¼	108	108
†75	Am Laundry Mach	106	103½	106
12	Am Light&Trac	185⅛	182	184½
†20	Am P&L pf	104⅛	104½	104½
2	Am Rayon	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝
6	Am Rolling Mills	69⅛	66⅞	69½
‡15	Am Superpow B	39⅛	39	39⅛
‡2	do 1pf	98⅛	97⅝	98⅛
†25	Amoskeag Co	88⅛	88⅝	88⅛
10	Anglo-Am Oil	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1	Anglo Chil ConNit	22½	22½	22½
1	Asso Gas & El	42½	42½	42½
1	Atlas Port Cem, n	41	41	41
390	Bancitaly	112⅝	109	112⅝
5	Beaver Cons	1⅟₁₆	1⅟₁₆	1⅟₁₆
2	BlackstoneV G&E	144	144	144
1	Blyn Shoe	4	4	4
8	Bohn Alum&Brass	21⅞	21½	21½
†50	Borne & Scrymser	61	61	61
2	Brazil Tr L&P	192	192	192
1	Bklyn City RR	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
3	Buckeye Pipe Line	56⅛	55½	56⅛
1	Bucyrus Co. new	67	67	67
1	Buff Niag&E Pow.	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
2	Bunk Hill&Sulliv.	105	105	105
3	Can Marc Wireless	1⅟₁₆	1⅟₁₆	1⅟₁₆
6	Carib Syn. new	23	22⅝	22⅝
1	Case Plow	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
3	Celanese 1st pf	173	170⅛	171
85	Celanese C Am n	117	113⅛	114
4	Celluloid	76	71	76
10	Celluloid pf	88½	86½	88½
4	Celotex	78⅛	77	77
†150	Cen Aguirre Sugar	112½	112	112
2	Centrifugal Pipe	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
1	Chesebro Mfg	109	109	109
6	Chic M&StP new	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛
1	Chic M&StP pf n	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
2	Chicago Nipple A.	9	8½	8½
9	Cities Serv new	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
2	Cities Serv pf	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
1	Cities Svc P 6% pf	31⅛	31	31
2	Comwealth Pow pf	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
3	Cons Cop Min	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
2	Cons G&El Balt	63⅝	63	63⅝
2	Cons Laundry Corp	16½	16½	16½
159	Continental Oil vtc	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝
15	Creole Syndic	11⅛	11	11
15	Curtiss Aero	45⅞	45	45
1	Curtiss Aero pf	108	108	108
4	Davega Inc	56⅛	56	56½
1	Deere & Co	170	167	167
16	Durant Mot	11½	11⅝	11½
3	Elec Bd & Sh	76½	76⅝	76½
†250	El Bd & Sh pf	109	108⅝	108⅝
1	Electric Invest	40	40	40
1	El P&Lt opt war	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
‡2	Emp Gas&F8% pf	110¼	10½	110½
1	Estey Wel A	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
*10	Eureka Crosus	.04	.04	.04
20	Fajardo Sugar	160½	158	160½
†50	Fansteel Prod	29½	29½	29½
4	Federal Wat "A"	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
2	Film Insp Mch	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
†275	Firestone T & R	159½	159½	159½
‡1	Forhan	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
3	Foundation For	9½	9½	9½
5	Fox Thea A	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1	Franklin Mfg Co.	17½	17½	17½
1	Freshman Chas	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
4	Fulton Syiphon	52⅛	52	52
3	Garod Radio	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝
12	Gen Bak A	73⅝	73	73⅝
24	Gen Bak B	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛
2	Gen Fireproofing	85½	85½	85½
2	Gen Ice Cream	53⅝	53	53
1	Gen Ddy M new	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
1	Gen Pub Ser	15½	15½	15½
2	Georgia Pow pf	98	97⅝	97⅝
3	Gibson Oil	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
60	Gillette S R	103½	99	102⅞
3	Gleasonite Prod	14	13⅝	13⅝
10	Gobel Adolf	66⅝	64⅛	66⅝
6	Gold Seal Elec Co	18⅝	18½	18½
40	Golden States M	.18	.18	.18
1	Grant Co Del	103⅛	102⅝	102⅝
3	Gulf Oil Corp Pa.	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
1	Hall Lamp	8½	8½	8½
5	Hall Pr Co new	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝
3	Happiness C Inc	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
†20	Hartford Elec	393	393	393
*10	Hawthorne Min	.02	.02	.02
5	Hines Co	21	21	21
†	Hood Rub	38	38	38
2	Horn & Hardart	54⅝	52⅝	54⅝
24	Humble O & R	62⅞	62⅝	62⅞
†50	Ill Pipe Line	161⅝	161⅝	161⅝
8	Imp Oil Canada	53½	53½	53½
2	Indust Rayon A.	9½	9½	9½
2	Intercon Petrol	118	118	118
2	Internat Petrol	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
3	Inter Util B	6⅛	5⅜	5⅜
70	Johns Manville n	117	115	115⅛
1	Kan City P svc ct	20½	20½	20½
1	Kan C P svc ct pf	83	83	83
12	Kem Mil new	13⅛	12⅞	13
1	Kinnear	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
1	Krus & Kruskal.	22½	22½	22½
6	Lack Sec nw	64	64⅝	64⅝
48	Lehigh Pow Sec n	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞
6	Lehigh Val C ctf	41½	41½	41½
6	Leonard Oil	9	9	9
*15	Magdalena Synd.	1	.85	.85
†25	Md Casualty Co.	170	170	170
1	Margay Oil	37	37	37
*3	Mason Val Mines	.68	.68	.68
1	McCall Corp new	53	53	53
4	Metro 5&10c St B	9	8	9
4	Metro Ch Stores	55	54⅝	55
*10	Mexico Oil	.15	.15	.15
†50	Mid West Ut pf	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
†50	Mid West Ut6%pf	94	94	94
†10	Miller Rub pf	99	99	99
4	Mohawk&Hud Pw	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
†75	Mohawk Hud 2pf	101⅛	101	101
‡1	Mountain Prod	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
1	Nat Elec Pow A	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
2	Nat Pub Ser A	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
5	Nat Trans	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
2	N Amstrdm Csity	76	75⅞	76
†25	Nwbry (JJ) Co pf	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
†10	New Eng Pow	71	71	71
8	N Mex&Ariz Ld	11	10⅝	11
11	Niewmont Mining	101	100⅛	100⅞
8	N OrlGtNr R R	41⅛	39⅝	41⅛
35	NY Cent Ry new	165⅛	164⅝	164⅝
*44	NYNH&Htfd pf	107¼	107	107¼
†25	NY Tel 6% pf	115	115	115
21	Noranda Mines	24⅛	24⅝	24½
48	Nor Ohio Pow	16⅛	15⅝	16
2	Nor States PwA	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛
†16	Northeast Pow	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
31	Ohio Cop	1⅛	1⅟₁₆	1⅟₁₆
9	Ohio Oil	61	61	61
2	Pac Stl Boiler	12	12	12
5	Palmolive Peet Co	108¼	105¼	108¼
1	Pandem Oil	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1	PenG&E "A"	20	20	20
1	Pn Oh Ed war	17	17	17
2	Pn Oh Secur	14	14	14
‡12	Pen Wat & Pw	59⅝	58⅛	59⅝
2	Phila Electric	55	54⅝	55
1	Pick B vtc	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
2	Pick B Co pf	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
†50	Pitts L E Ry	166⅛	166⅛	166⅛
7	Prairie O & G	51	51	51
1	Prairie P L	183½	183	183½
6	Puget Sd P@L	33⅛	32½	33⅛
1	Pyrene Mfg	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1	Realty As Bkln.	31½	310	31½
16	Reiter Foster	5⅛	4⅞	5
‡3	Reo Motor	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
2	Rep Mot Tr ctf	4½	4½	4½
‡10	Rio Tinto	196	196	196
†‡25	Royal Bak Po.w	310	310	310
1	Royal Type	79	78	79
2	Ryan Con	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
†20	Safeway Stores	290	290	290
‡6	St Regis Paper	51½	51	51
2	Salt Crk Prod	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
†30	Sanitary Groc	232	232	232
1	Savoy Oil	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
3	Seiberling Rub	38⅝	37½	38
14	*Servel Del	.84	.76	.78
1	Shattuck Dena	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1	Silver (I.) Bros	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
37	Southeast P&L	38½	37⅛	38
57	Southeast P&L ct	36	35⅛	36
12	Sou'east P&L war	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛
1	So G&P A nw	20	20	20
1	So Grocery	32	32	32
1	So Penn Oil	37½	37½	37½
3	Sparks Withing	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
38	S O Indiana	73⅞	73⅝	73⅞
1	S O Kentucky	123	123	123
†50	S Pow & Lt pf	100	100	100
6	Swift Int	25	24½	24½
4	Teck Hugh Gold	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
2	Tidal Osa non-vtc	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝
†25	Trumbul Steel	81	81	81
1	Truscon Steel	28	28	28
†250	TubArtSilkM ctf	270	260	265
1	Tulip Cup	7	7	7
3	Tung Sol Lamp	10½	10½	10½
1	Tung Sol Lmp A	21	21	21
1	Un Elec oCal ctf	30	30	30
10	Unit Gas Imp	117⅝	115¼	115⅞
31	Un tL & Pow A	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1	Un Ry El Balt	19	19	19
8	Un Shoe Mach	72	70	71
2	USL Battery	50½	50½	50½
2	Util Pow&LtB ctf	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
15	Un Sh Option	3	3	3
4	Vacuum Oil	128	127⅛	127⅛
23	Venezuelan Pet	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
1	Warner Br Pic	15	15	15
6	Wes O&Sn pf	72⅝	72	72
1	W Dairy Pr B ctf	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
9	Whi Sew M deb rt.	18	17⅝	17⅝
1	Williams Oil-o-m.	10	10	10

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	1:30
150	Allis Chal 5s '37	99⅛	99	99
1	Alum Cp 5s '52	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
15	AmG&E 6s B2014	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
6	Am P&L 6s 2016	105⅛	105	105⅛
1	Anac Cp 6s A '29	102⅝	102⅛	102⅛
25	Appala P w 5s '56	98	97⅝	97⅝
68	Ark P&L 5s '56	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
30	B&M AC 5s	95	94⅞	95
1	Br Turb ct pf 7½s	46	46	46
3	Bost C G 5s'47	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1	Brunner T 7½s'55	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
33	Can N R E 4½s'57	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1	Carol P&L 5s'56	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
14	Chic M&StP 5s'75	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
15	Cities Serv 5s'66	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
1	Cities Ser 6s'66	101	101	101
1	Cities S G 5½s'42	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
32	Colum G&E 5s'52	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
30	Col Ry 4½s	94¼	94¼	94¼
2	Cudahy P 5½s'37	97⅝	97½	97½
3	Dixie Gulf G 6½s	100	100	100
23	Emp O&R 5½s '42	92¼	92¼	92¼
1	Fairb Morst 5s'42	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
5	Fed Sugar 6s '33	91⅝	91	91
6	Fla P&Lt 5s '54	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
1	Gal Sig Oil 7s '30	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
45	Gatineau P 5s'56	97½	97⅝	97⅝
10	Gatineau P 6s'41	100	100⅝	100½
25	Gen Am Inv 5s'52	145	144½	145
15	Georgia Pow 5s'67	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
10	Goodyr T&R 5s'28	100	100	100
7	Grand Trk 6½s'36	109	109	109
1	Gulf Oil 5s '37	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
30	Indep Oil 6s '39	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
26	Ind P&L 5s '57	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
9	Interst Pow 6s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
11	Inters Pow 5s '57	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
4	Kems Mil 6s	128½	128	128½
24	Koppers G&C 5s'47	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
7	Leh P S6sA2026	102⅝	102¼	102⅝
1	LibbyMcN&L7s'31	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
	Mass Gas 5½ '46	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1	Milw G&El 4½ '67	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
3	Montana Pow 5 '62	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
3	Naragansett 5 '57	100½	100½	100½
1	Nev Can Cop 5 '41	96	96	96
2	Nichols&Shep 6 '37	104½	104½	104½
1	Ohio Pow 5 B '52	101½	101½	101½
10	Ohio P 4½ D '56	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
13	Okla Nat G 6½	102	102	102
14	Pen O Ed 6 '50ww	101½	101⅜	101½
3	Pen P&Lt 5 B '52	102	102	102
4	Penn P&L 5 D '53	102	102	102
17	Phillips Pet 5¼ '39	95⅝	95⅛	95⅛
1	Pure O 5½s '37	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1	QuensBG 5½s '52	102½	102½	102½
58	Rem R 5½s A '47	99⅜	99	99
1	Richfld O 6s '41	93	93	93
17	SEP&L 6s 2025	102⅝	102⅛	102½
39	So Cal Ed 5s '51	100⅝	100⅛	100½
10	So Cal 5s '52	100½	100⅛	100½
5	Std I Corp 5s '37	108	108	108
5	Std ONY 6½s '33	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
2	Stutz M 7½s '37	94	93	94
1	Sun M Raisin6½s	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
6	Sun Oil 5½s '39	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
7	Swift Co 5s '32	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2	Tex P&L 5s '56	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1	US Rub 6½s '30	101	101	101
1	US Rub 6½s'38	101	101	101
3	US Rub 6½s'40	101	101	101
1	Whl Eag Oil 5½s57	96	96	96
5	Wis Cent 5s '30	97⅝	97½	97½

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales		High	Low	1:30
3	Agri Mtge Bk 1s'47	97	96⅝	97
7	BataviaPet 4½s'42	93	92⅝	93
34	Bogota Mtge Bk 7	95½	95⅛	95½
6	Brisbane 5 '57	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
2	Buen A Pr 7½ '47	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
6	Buen A Pr 7 '57	96⅛	95⅝	95⅝
5	Burm&W 6 '40	97	97	97
4	Copenhagen 5 '42	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
2	Dan Con 5½ '55	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
6	Dan M Bk 6 '70	101	100⅞	101
1	Denmk Kgdm 5½	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1	FinnIndBk 7s'44	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1	GerConMu7s'47	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
8	HambState6s'46	97⅛	97	97⅛
2	HungLdIn7½s'61	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
3	IsacroHyEl 7s'52	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
7	JugoSlMtB7s'57	87	86⅞	86⅞
23	LombEl 7s '52	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞
3	MansfldM&S7sww	98⅝	98	98⅝
1	MedelColo 8s	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1	MendozaP7½s'51	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1	MeridEl 7s '75	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
3	Montevideo 6s'59	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
5	Nuurmberg 6s	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
28	Peru 7s '59	102	102	102
6	PirelliColtaly 7s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝

Sales		High	Low	1:30
1	PrussFS 6½s'51	99	99	99
1	Russ 6½s '19	18½	18½	18½
1	SaxStMtg 7s'45	101	101	101
16	SerbCroSl 7s'62	88⅝	88½	88½
1	Stinnes 7s '36	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
14	TietzLeon7½s '46	120	120	120
11	TietzL 7½s '46	102½	102½	102½
10	UnElServ 7s '56	100	100	100
14	UnStlWk 6½s'47A	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛

†Actual sales, ‡Ex-div., e Ex-rights. *Cents stock.

International Paper Company

Notice of Redemption

To holders of International Paper Company 6% Convertible Gold Debentures, dated October 1, 1926, due October 1, 1941:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of Article Three of the Trust Indenture, dated October 1, 1926, between International Paper Company and The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, as Trustee, relating to an issue of 6% Convertible Gold Debentures of the Company, due October 1, 1941, there have been selected for redemption on October 1, 1927, and International Paper Company has elected to redeem on that date, at the redemption price of 102½% of the principal amount thereof, and accrued interest to that date, Ten Million Dollars ($10,000,000) aggregate principal amount of said Debentures of the following denominations and numbers, respectively:

DEFINITIVE DEBENTURES

All outstanding	$1,000.	debentures numbered from	M 1 to M 10029	inclusive
"	1,000.	"	M 23931 to M 24322	"
"	500.	"	D 1 to D 196	"
"	500.	"	D 928 to D 1231	"
"	100.	"	C 1 to C 32	"
"	100.	"	C 397 to C 625	"

Also $1,000 Denomination

M24353	24475	24569	24707	24824	24848	24953
24404	24514	24598	24781	24830	24875	24972
24440	24546	24648	24808			

Also $500 Denomination

D 1276	1780	2301	2926	3332	4065	4528
1320	1827	2438	2964	3706	4284	4709
1411	1879	2460	3146	3773	4341	4741
1432	1923	2553	3199	3849	4370	4833
1473	2080	2851	3260	3884	4396	4892
1499	2196	2862	3313	3949	4421	4956
1517	2230					

Also $100 Denomination

C 971	1125	1944	2395	3461	3531	3962
1034	1543	2013	2980	3486	3871	

TEMPORARY DEBENTURES
$1,000 Denomination

TM 975	TM 4333	TM10316	TM13563	TM16263	TM18907	TM21888
1245	5659	10916	13565	16264	18970	22454
1495	6304	11020	14253	16266	18971	22464
1496	6327	11065	15382	16582	19141	22692
1497	7223	11979	15511	17337	19309	23820
2803	7634	12627	15625	17340	20270	23892
3693	8498	12629	15965	17341	20378	23893
3694	8740	12630	16256	17677	20379	23909
3695	9086	12631	16257	18064	20380	23911
3776	9225	12633	16260	18065	21087	
3778	9986	12634	16261	18455	21088	
3828	10024	12635	16262	18905	21118	

$500 Denomination

TD 105 TD 119 TD 665 TD 948 TD 1163

$100 Denomination

TC 23 TC 504

Holders of the above specified Debentures are hereby required to surrender the same for redemption on said redemption date, with all unmatured interest coupons attached, and, in the case of Debentures the ownership of which shall at the time be registered, accompanied by duly executed assignments or transfer powers, at one of the following offices (at the option of the holder): The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, 57, Broadway, New York, N. Y., or The First National Bank of Boston, 67 Milk Street, Boston, Mass., or The Royal Bank of Canada, 147 St. James Street, Montreal, P. Q., Canada. The coupon maturing October 1, 1927, may be detached from the Debentures called for redemption and presented in the usual manner for collection, accompanied by the usual U. S. Federal Income Tax ownership certificate. Notice is also hereby given that interest on said Debentures will cease from and after the said designated redemption date.

Attention is hereby called to the fact that the right to convert the Debentures so called for redemption into Cumulative 7% Preferred Stock of the Company at the rate of $100 principal amount of debentures for $100 par value of stock, as provided in the Trust Indenture, will expire on October 1, 1927, as well as the right exercisable at the time of such conversion to purchase Common Stock of the Company on the basis specified in the Trust Indenture or on the more favorable basis proposed by the Company in connection with its recent issue of additional Common Stock and specified in the Company's Supplemental Indenture to The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, dated June 7, 1927, that is, the right to buy Common Stock at $40.00 a share, on the basis of two shares for each $1,000 principal amount of debentures converted.

International Paper Company
By OWEN SHEPHERD
Vice President and Treasurer

Dated, September 1, 1927.

MARTIN W. POWERS

ANNOUNCES THAT ON SEPTEMBER FIFTEENTH NINETEEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVEN, HE WILL OPEN AN OFFICE FOR THE GENERAL PRACTICE OF LAW

AT

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10 STATE STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

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NEW HAVEN RAILROAD

E. J. Pearson, president of the New Haven Railroad, says relative to the Interstate Commerce Commission order in the New Haven preferred stock financing case: "The order of the commission will have prompt consideration by those who have the financing of the company in their charge. The favorable comment in the commission's order regarding the character of the proposed stock issue gratifyingly reflects the much improved credit position of the New Haven Railroad."

SEE HIGHER STOCK PRICES

Pointing out that fundamental conditions seem to warrant still higher prices for well-selected securities, with probabilities favoring moderately active business conditions this fall, Hornblower & Weeks, in their September Investment Review, express the belief that "the advance from this point, however, may well be interrupted by moderate reactions due to temporary slight advances in money rates and correction of technical weaknesses."

BOSTON ELEVATED LOSS

The trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway report for July, the first month of the new trustees' fiscal year, excess cost of service over revenue of $353,208, as compared with excess cost of service over revenue of $392,028 in July, a year ago.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p.m.)

Bond	High	Low
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	107⅞	107⅞
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103½	103½
Am Smelting 5s '47	102⅛	102⅛
Am Smelting 6s '47	108	108
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104⅞	104⅝
Am T & T col 4s '29	99⅞	99⅞
Am T & T col 5s '46	104⅜	104⅜
Am T & T sf 5s '60	104⅜	104⅜
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	108⅞	108⅞
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	100⅞	100⅞
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	105	104¾
Am W Paper 6s '47	91½	91½
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	105	104⅝
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	109⅝	109
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	94½	94½
Ann Arbor 4s '95	82½	82¼
Armour & Co 4½s '39	90½	90¼
Armour & Co 5½s '43	90	89½
Associated Oil 6s '35	102⅝	102½
Atch T&SF 4s reg	95⅝	95⅝
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	96⅝	96¾
Atlanta & Birm 4s '53	93½	93½
Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48	82	82
Atl & Danv 2d 4s '48	73	72½
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	100½	100½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101⅝	101⅝
B&O cv 4½s '33	100⅜	100
B&O rfg 5s '95	104⅝	104⅛
B&O 5s series D	104⅛	104⅛
B&O 6s '29	103⅝	103
B&O rfg 6s '95	111⅞	111⅝
B&O 5s ct Swn div	104⅝	104½
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	86⅝	86⅝
Bangor & A 4s	87¼	87⅛
Barnsdall Corp 6s '40	98½	98
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	100¼	100¼
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	101⅝	101¾
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	101⅞	101⅝
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	105	104½
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	93½	93½
Brier Hill Steel 5½s '42	104⅛	104¼
Broadway & 7 Av con 5s '43	74⅞	74½
Bklyn City Ry 1st 5s '41	92⅝	92½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	105⅝	105¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	97¼	97
Bklyn Un Gas 5½s	226	225½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	97¾	97¾
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	100	100
Can Nat gen 4½s '54	97½	97½
Can North 4½s	99⅝	99⅝
Can Pacific deb 4s	86½	86⅛
Cen of Ga 5s C	103½	103½
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	105	105
Cen Leather 1st 6s '45	104	104
Cen Pacific 5s	103¾	103¾
Cen Steel 8s '41	123½	123½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	100¼	100
Ches & O rfg 5s '29	101⅛	101⅛
Chesapeake 5s '47 rcts	98¾	98½
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	100½	100½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	72⅞	72¾
Chi M&StP deb 4s '34	67¼	67¼
Chi M&StP gold 4s '25 ct	67¼	67¼
Chi M&StP rfg 4½s '14	68⅝	68⅝
Chi M&StP rrfg 4½s '14 ct	68¾	68¾
Chi M&StP col 6s '34	104	104
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	94⅜	94⅛
Chi RI&P 4½s wi	95	95
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	99¼	99¼
Chi Un Sta 5s B '63	104½	104½
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	107⅝	107⅜
Chi & Nw gen 4s '87	95½	95½
Chi & Nw gen 5s '87	113½	113½
Chi & Nw 7s '30	106¼	106¼
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	89½	89½
Chile Copper 5s '47	95	94¾
Cin Gas & Elec 5½s '61	104¾	104¾
Cities Serv P&L 6s '44	103⅝	103¼
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	104⅝	104⅝
Clev CC&StL rfg 6s A '29	103	103
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	109	109
Colo & So 1st 4s '29	99¾	99¾
Columbus Gas 5s	97¼	97¼
Columbus Tol 4s	94	94
Com Power 6s	104⅝	104⅝
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	85¼	85⅛
Con Gas 5½s '45	106½	106⅛
Container Corp 6s	98⅜	98⅜
Cont P & B Mills 6½s '44	75½	75
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	102¼	102¼
Crown Wil Paper 6s	101½	101½
Corn Prod 5s	102	102
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	99	98⅜
Cuba Nor Ry 6½s '42 ct	97⅞	97⅞
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	108½	108½
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	101	101
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	96	95⅞
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	138	138
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	105	105
Den Gas & Elec 5s sta	99⅝	99⅝
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	85¼	85½
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	108⅝	108⅝
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	86⅝	86½
Dom Iron & Steel 5s '39 ct	70¼	70¼
Duke Power 6s '66	105⅝	105⅝
E Tenn lien	101⅝	101⅝
Erie cv 4s A '53	85¾	85½
Erie cv 4s B '53	85⅝	85⅝
Erie cv 4s D '53	121½	121
Erie 5s '67 rts	94⅝	94½
Erie gen 4s '96	79⅝	79⅛
Errie & Jersey 1st 6s '55	114⅝	114⅝
Fed Lt&Trac 5 '42 sta	96⅝	96⅝
FFed Lt & Trac 5s '42	96⅝	96⅝
Fonda Johns & G 4½ '52	58⅝	58⅛
Gal Hous & Hend 5s '33	100	100
Gen Asphalt 6s '39	106⅛	106⅛
Gen Mot acc 6 '37	102⅝	102¼
Gen Refractories 6s '52	105⅞	105⅞
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107½	107½
Goodyear Tire 8s '41	120⅝	120⅝
Goodyear Tire 5 '57 rts	94⅝	94⅝
Gotham S Hos 6s	100⅛	99⅞
Gould Coupler 6s '40	70¼	70¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 6 '36	107⅝	107⅝
Great Northern 4½s '76	99	98⅜
Great Northern 5½s '52	111½	111½
Great Northern 7s '36	114⅛	114⅜
Gulf Mobile & No 5½ '50	106⅝	106⅝
Gulf & Ship Island 5s '52	107⅞	107⅞
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	99¼	99¼
Gulf States Steel 5½ '42	94½	94½
Hershey Choc 5½s '40	102⅞	102⅞
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	99¼	99
Hudson Coal 5s '62	97⅝	97¼
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	92⅝	92⅝
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	100½	100⅛
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102⅝	102½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105	104⅞
Ill Cen 4s '53	89⅝	89½
Ill Cen 4⅜s '66	101	100⅞
Ill Cen 6½s '36	113¼	113¼
Ill Cen C St L&NO 5s '63	105⅝	105⅝
Ill Cen C St L&NO 4½s rcts	98⅞	98⅝
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	99⅞	99½
Ind Lime 6s	99½	99⅛
Ind Steel 5s '52	105	105
Inland Steel 5½s '45	103½	103½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	77	76½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	98⅝	98½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	103	101⅝
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	101	100⅞
Int Pap cv 6s	105¼	104⅝
Int Paper 6s '55	104⅛	104⅛
Int Paper cv 6s sta	105	104⅝
Int Rys C Am 5s '72	81	81
Int Tel & Tel 4½	94⅝	94½
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	95⅝	95⅝
Int & Gt Nor 5s	100⅝	100¼
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	105¼	105¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	101¼	100⅞
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	92⅝	92⅝
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	106⅛	106⅛
Kayser & Co 5½s	104	103⅜
Kelly Spring Tire 8s '31	108½	108½
Kings Co Elev 4s '49 sta	81⅝	81⅛
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	101½	101½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	105	105
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	85½	85½
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	99⅞	99⅞
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	108	108
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '74	100	100
Liquid Carbon 6s '41	104¼	104¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41	104	104
L&N uni 4s '40	97½	97½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	71	71
Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	63	63
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	99⅝	99½
McCrory 5½s '41	99½	99½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100	100
Mi El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	99⅝	99⅝
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	101½	101¼
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	89¼	89¼
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	101½	101⅛
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	89	89
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	107⅝	107¼
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	78¼	78
Mo Pac 5s F	100	99⅞
Mobile & O 4s	95½	95⅛
Montana Power 5s A '43	104½	104½
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	85⅞	85⅞
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s '47	102¼	102¼
Nat Acme sf 7½s '31	102	102
Nat Dairy Prod 6s '40	103¼	103
N O Pub Ser 5s B '45	96⅝	96⅝
N O T & M 5s C	104	104
N E T & T 5s '52	105¼	105
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	108¼	108⅛
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	107	107
N Y Chi & St L 5½s B '75	107	107
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	103	103
N Y City 4¼s '64	104⅛	104⅛
N Y Edison 5s '44	105	105
N Y Edison rgf 6½s '41	116	116
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	78¼	78¼
NY Ry inc 6s '65	17⅝	17⅝
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	54¼	54¼
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	108⅛	108
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100	100
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110¼	110¼
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	109⅝	109⅝
NY W-chester & B 4½s '46	84	84
NY & N Jersey 5s '32	100¼	100¼
Norf & W con 4s '96	96¼	96¼
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	85	85
Nor Am Ed 5s '57	100¼	100
Nor Ohio 5s '45	98⅜	98⅜
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	98⅜	98¼
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	68¾	68¾
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	95¼	95¼
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	115⅝	115⅝
Ohio River Ed 6s '48	107	107
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	103⅛	103¼
Ore Short Line rfg 5s '29	99⅞	99⅞
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	91	90⅞
Pac Gas&Elec 5s '42	103½	103½
Pan-Am Pet&T 6s '34	102½	102½
Pa-Am Pet&T 6s '40	94	94
Park-Lex Lsehold 6½s '53	90	90
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	101	100¼
Penn Ohio&Det 4½s '77	99⅝	99⅝
Penn Dixie C-G 6s '41 U	98¼	98
Penn R R con 4s '48	96⅜	96⅜
Penn RR con 4½s '60	104¼	104¼
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	102¼	102¼
Penn RR gen 5s '68	110⅜	110⅜
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	112⅝	112⅝
Penn RR col 7s '30	106¼	106⅛
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	103¼	103⅛
Peoria Pekin Ry 5½s '74	105⅜	105⅜
Pere Marq 4s '56	91⅝	91⅝
Phil Co cv 5½s '33	104	103⅞

Bond	High	Low
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	101	101
Pierce Arrow deb 8s '43	96¼	96
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	110	110
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	110¼	110¼
Pitts CC&StL 4½s A	101⅛	101⅛
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	102	102
Port Ry Lt&P 6s '47	101	101
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	96¼	96¼
Pub Svc NJ 6s '44	107	107
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	106¼	106⅛
Rio G&W col 4s '40	85⅝	85⅝
Rob & Myers 1st 7s '43	45	45
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	97⅞	97⅞
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	99⅞	99⅞
St L & S F 4s A '50	88⅝	88
St L & S F 5s B '50	101¾	101
St L & S F 5½s D '42	103	103
St L & S F adj 6s '55	101⅞	101⅝
St L & S F inc 6s '60	99⅝	99⅝
St L S W 1st 4s '89	89	89
St L S W 1st 5s '52	100	100
St P M & M con 4s '33	97½	97½
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	95⅞	95⅝
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	108	108
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	92	92
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	103⅝	103½
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	103½	103½
Scioto Van & N E 4s '89	94	94
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	72⅞	72⅞
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	86	85⅞
Seabd A L con 6s '45	97⅞	97⅞
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	96½	96⅜
Shell Union 5s ct '47	98⅝	98⅝
Sharon Steel Hoop 8s '41	108⅝	108⅝
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	99½	99½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	100	100
Sinclair Cru O 6s '28	100½	100⅜
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	93⅞	93
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	95¼	95
So P Rico Sug 7s '41	110	109⅞
So Colo Pow 6s '47	103⅝	103⅝
So Pacific col 4s '59	93	93
So Pacific cv 5s '29	100	100
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	96⅜	96
So Ry gen 4s '56	89⅞	89⅜
So Ry con 5s '94	109⅞	109⅞
So Ry gen 6s '56	116⅛	116⅛
So Ry 4s M & O div '38	94	93⅝
So & No Ala RR 5s '63	111⅜	111⅜
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104⅞	104⅝
Spokane I R 5s '55	88¼	87⅝
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103⅝	103⅜
Stand Oil NY 4½s rcts '51	95⅞	95⅝
Stevens 6s '45	101	101
Tenn Copper 6s '25	100	100
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107	107
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	106⅛	106⅛
Tex & Pac 5s B rcts '77	100⅞	100⅞
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	68⅜	68⅜
Third Ave adj 5s '60	61⅝	61
Tol Edison 1st 7s '41	108⅜	108¼
Tol Trac Lt&P 5½s '25	100⅛	100⅛
Toronto H&Buf 4s '46	91⅞	91⅞
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	97⅝	97⅝
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	95¼	95⅛
Union Pacific 6s '28	101⅜	101⅜
Union Pac 4½s rcts '67	98⅞	98⅞
US Rubber 5s '47	94	93⅞
US Rubber 7½s '30	104⅞	104⅝
US Steel sf 5s '63	108½	108⅜
Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	95⅞	95⅝
Utah Pow&Lt 5s '44	100⅛	100⅛
Va Ry 5s '62	107⅝	107⅛
Va Ry&Power 5s '34	100⅛	100⅛
Wabash 1st 5s '39	104⅛	104⅛
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	102⅜	102⅜
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	103⅛	103⅛
Western Electric 5s '44	103⅛	103⅛
Western Maryland 4s '52	85⅛	85⅛
Western Maryland 5½s '77	100⅞	100⅞
Western N Y & Pa 4s	90½	90½
Western Pac 5s A '46	99⅜	99⅜
Western Un 6½s '36	111⅜	111⅜
Westinghouse Elec 5s '46	103⅜	103⅜
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	101	100⅞
White Sew M 6s '36 ex-war	100½	100⅜
Wickwire Spen 7s cv	23	22½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	101¼	101⅛
Wis Cen gen 4s '49	85	85
Youngstown S & T 6s '43	105⅛	105

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last S'pt.15	Last S'pt.14
3½s '47	100.14	100.15	100.14	100.15	101.16
1st 4¼s '47	103.11	103.11	103.11	103.11	103.8
2d 4¼s '43	100.16	100.17	100.16	100.17	100.18
2d 4¼s rg	100.15	100.15	100.15	100.15	100.15
3d 4¼s '28	101.3	101.4	101.2	101.2	101.3
3d 4¼s rg	100.30	100.31	100.30	100.30	101.
4th 4¼s '38	104.	104.	104.	104.	104.1
US 3¾s '47	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Bond	High	Low
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	94½	94½
Antioquia 7s rcts '57	94½	94
Antioquia 7s C '45	94⅝	94⅝
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99⅞	99⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99⅞	99⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '61 May	99¾	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s '61 Feb	99⅝	99½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99¾	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	99⅝	99½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99⅝	99⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	99⅝	99⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	99⅝	[illegible]
Australia 5s '57	98⅛	98½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	102⅞	102⅝
Austria (Lower) 6½s '44	90	89⅝
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	97½	97⅛
Belgium (King) 6s '55	99¾	99½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	104⅝	104⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107⅛	107
Belgium (King) 7s ct '56	105⅛	105
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	114⅛	114¼
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110	110
Bergen (City) 6s '49	101¼	101¼
Berlin 6½s '50	99¾	99¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '56	97½	97½
Berlin Elev 6½s '51	97	97
Bogota (City) 8s '45	104½	104½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	103¾	103⅝
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100	100
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	95¼	95⅞
Brazil 6½s '51	93⅛	92⅞
Brazil 7½s '52	106⅝	106⅝
Brazil (US) 8s '41	107⅛	107
Benos Aires 6½s '55	100⅞	100⅞
uBlgaria 7s rcts '67	92½	92½
Budapest 6s rcts '62	88¼	88¼
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	97⅞	97⅞
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	100⅛	100⅛
Can (Dom) 5s '52	105½	105½
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	97¾	97¾
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	95½	95½
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	97⅛	97⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	91	90½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	91	90
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	102	101⅞
Chile (Rep) 8s '41	108⅝	108¼
Chin (Gv) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	25¾	25¾
Costa Rica 7s '51	94⅝	94⅝
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	98⅝	98⅝
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	100	100
Cordoba (City) 7s	96¼	96¼
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	101½	101½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	101⅝	101⅝
Cundinamarca (Rep) 7s '46	94⅛	94⅛
Czech (Rep) 7½s rcts '45	105⅝	105⅝
Danish Mun 8s A '46	111⅝	111⅝
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105¼	105
Dutch E I 5½s (Mar) '54	103½	103¼
Dutch E Indies 6s '47	104⅝	104⅝
Dutch E Indies sf 6s '62	104¾	104⅝
Est R R Co 7s '64	102¼	102¼
Fiat 7s '46 war	100⅜	100⅜
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	94⅛	94⅛
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	96¼	96⅛
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	99⅝	99⅝
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	105⅛	105
French Nat SS 7s '49	101⅛	101⅛
French (Rep) 7s '49	107	106⅝
French (Rep) 7½s '41	114⅞	114⅞
French (Rep) 8s '45	111⅛	111
German 7s '49	107	106⅝
German Cen Ag Bk 7s '59	101½	101½
Germ G E 6½s '40 war	121	121
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	101¼	101¼
German Cen B K 6s ct '60	95¼	95
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	99⅝	99⅝
Hungary Mun 7½s rct '45	100	99⅞
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	95½	95⅛
Italian Con 7s ct A '37	94⅝	94½
Italian Con 7s ct B '47	93⅝	93⅝
Italy (King) 7s '51	96⅛	96
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94	93⅝
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	98½	98¼
Jan (Im Gov) 6½s '54	101½	101¼
Lyons (City) 6s '34	100⅛	100
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	100	100
Mex (Repub) 5s '45	43½	43¼
Mex (Rep) 5s ass'ted '45	32½	32½
Mex 4s small A '04	22	22
Mex 4s large A '10	22½	22¼
Mex 4s small A '10	21	20⅝
Milan (city) 6½s rcts 5'2	91¼	91⅛
Montecatini 7s war '51	100⅞	100⅝
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	103	103
Netherl'ds (King)) 6s '72	106	106
New So Wales 5s '58	94⅝	94⅝
Nord Rys 6½s '50	100¼	100¼
Norway 5½s '65	102	102
Norway (King) 6s '43	103	102⅝
Norway (King) 6s '44	103¼	103
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	97¼	97
Oslo (City) 6s '55	102½	102⅝
Panama (Rep) 6½s '61	102	102
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	96⅝	96¼
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	102¼	102¼
Pernambuco 7s '47	96	95½
Peru E½s '40	105⅝	105⅝
Peru s f 7½s '56	104⅝	104⅛
Peru s f 8s '24	107⅛	107⅛
Peru s f 8s '26	107¼	107⅛
Poland 6s '40	84⅝	84⅛
Poland 8s '50	100	99⅞
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	112⅞	112⅝
Rhine Main 7s ct '50	102⅝	102½
Rhile Westphalia 6s ct '53	95⅞	95½
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	105⅛	105⅛
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '47	105	105
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	106	106
Rome (City) 6½s '52	91⅞	91¼
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	95⅝	95½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	106⅛	106½
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	98½	98½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	102¾	102½
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	102⅝	103⅜
Serba Cro & Slov 8s '62	104	100⅛
Siemens 6½s Lpd '51 ct	98⅜	98⅛
Soissons (City) 6s '36	96	96
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	104⅜	104⅛
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	104⅝	101⅝
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	98	98
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '29	98⅜	98⅝
Toho El Pow 7s '55	98⅛	98⅜
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	88⅞	88⅞
Tokyo El Lt 6s '28	99½	99⅜
Trondhjem 5½s '57	97⅝	97½
Tyrol 7½s '55	100	100
Un Steel W 6½s A war '51	100	99⅝

GOOD OUTLOOK FOR TRADE IN CANADA SEEN

Employment at High Level —Wholesale Orders Gain —Mining More Active

OTTAWA, Sept. 15 (Special) — Confidence in a normal upturn of business activity in Canada for the balance of the year has become fairly general. With the volume of employment being maintained at a high level, a brisk fall trade in prospect, and every indication of a good grain yield, there is much to encourage the belief that an unusually busy and prosperous season lies ahead.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its monthly survey states that the volume of Canadian business showed a moderate recession in July as compared with the high level attained during preceding months. The index of the physical volume of business maintained by the Bureau was 139.3 in July as compared with 150.8 in the preceding month.

Greater activity was shown in the mining industry, while the placing of a large contract gave the building industry the appearance of a large volume. Merchandise imports showed an increase. Employment in wholesale and retail trade indicated a good distribution of commodities, although car loadings showed recession. The chief declines were shown in manufacturing, in forestry and in bank debits.

Wholesale Prices Lower

Wholesale prices, on the average, declined slightly in July in contrast with substantial increases in the two preceding months. Trading on the stock markets was less active than in the preceding months of the year, and speculative prices were practically maintained.

Generally speaking, business during the last seven or eight months has been about 10 per cent more active than last year. This is borne out by the statement of the dollar volume of business represented by bank debits issued by the Government, total debits in the first seven months being nearly $2,000,000,000 greater than in the corresponding period of last year.

Some curtailment is reported in certain coal mining districts following a comparatively busy six months' period, but at other points work either has been resumed after the summer shutdown, or preparations are being made to reopen the mines in order to fill contracts on hand.

Mineral Districts Active

The low price of silver has resulted in the closing of some mines, the output of which was from low-grade ore, but several companies can continue to operate profitably under present conditions. There is marked activity in all the mineral districts of British Columbia.

From every point in the Prairie provinces, reports indicate excellent progress with the cutting of the 1927 grain crop. Ideal weather during the last week has brought about a striking change in fields that were slightly green. In many districts where grain ripened early, threshing is well advanced, and in some instances completed.

Small shipments of the new crop have been dribbling into country elevators, the high grades and good yields received lending strength to early estimates of a bumper western crop. One load of Marquis wheat shipped from the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, Saskatchewan, was graded No. 1 Northern and weighed 64 pounds to the bushel.

The Quebec Government's official crop bulletin just issued indicates that while there is a delay in the crop, the conditions are generally very satisfactory, and in many cases the good output of 1926 will be exceeded.

Orders Show Increase

The majority of wholesalers and manufacturers report that orders received are more numerous now than at the corresponding time last year, those for Christmas goods showing a marked increase.

The retail trade continues to show stability. Buying power shows no diminution and the volume of goods moving over the counter is up to expectations. Stocks on hand are comparatively small.

The Canadian Bank statement for July, shows a seasonable decline as compared with June both in savings and commercial loans. The decline in savings as compared with the previous month amounted to about $2,225,000, being $1,379,013,600 compared with $1,380,225,581, but the increase over last year was nearly $51,000,000.

An interesting development in the Canadian steel business is the receipt of an 8000 ton rail order from Calcutta by the Dominion Iron & Steel Company. Very rarely does Canadian fabricated steel move into foreign countries. The order follows one recently secured from Jamaica for tramway rails.

NEW HAVEN STOCKS NOT AFFECTED BY COMMISSION RULING

New York, New Haven & Hartford stocks and the rights to subscribe to the $49,036,700 7 per cent cumulative preferred were not adversely affected by announcement of the Interstate Commerce Commission's refusal to sanction the underwriting arrangement involving a 2 per cent underwriting commission to the bankers. In fact the preferred "when issued" sold as high as 106⅞ on the New York Curb yesterday, compared with Tuesday's closing price of 106½, and the common stock sold at 51⅝, compared with Tuesday's final of 50⅜.

When trading started in the "when issued" stock on the curb July 20, the initial quotation of 108½, and subsequent sales at 109, were higher than many good judges anticipated. Trading in the rights started at 2⅛. They subsequently sold as high as 2¼ and now are quoted at 1⅝.

There is not much question that underwriting by the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co., which naturally engendered a high degree of confidence in the success of the issue, was a very substantial contributing factor in the price which the stock has commanded. Furthermore, this banking sponsorship has doubtless been a factor in inducing holders of New Haven's $157,117,900 common stock, and $39,029,000 6 per cent convertible debentures of 1948 to subscribe to the new preferred.

The railroad states that subscriptions for the new preferred are coming in steadily.

By herculean efforts bankers, industries, directors and employees co-operated in 1925 to put over a $23,000,000 6 per cent bond issue of the New Haven by direct sale and without compensation to anybody.

	High	Low
U K Gt B & I 5½s '29	117⅝	117¾
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105⅝	105⅝
U S S Copenhag 6s '37	95	95
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	95⅞	95⅝
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	111⅝	111½
Westphalia El 6½s '46	96⅛	96⅛
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	95½	95

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate $1 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

REAL ESTATE

MILBROOK

in

Greenwich, Connecticut

AN ESTABLISHED AND RESTRICTED RESIDENTIAL PARK

GOLF — BOATING — CLUB HOUSE — SWIMMING POOL — TENNIS — FISHING

ON PREMISES

3 Minutes to Greenwich Station
45 Minutes to New York City
Building Sites $4,500 upwards
Homes Completed $25,000 Upwards

SEND FOR BOOKLET

MILBROOK HOLDING CO.

GREENWICH — CONNECTICUT

FOR SALE

NEAR SQUAM LAKE, New Hampshire, an 11-room house, fully furnished, with all modern conveniences, including 3 bathrooms, electric pump and lights, 7 fireplaces; large garage and an unfailing water supply; 10 acres of land; an exceptional value. For information apply to GEORGE HOWLAND COX, Cambridge Trust Company, Cambridge, Mass.

BOSTON, Back Bay—For sale, cozy furnished home overlooking Christian Science church; three rooms rented pay rent and good income besides. Gets sun all day; always good heat and hot water; thoroughly equipped; large closets, etc. Box M-297, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

For Homes in Larchmont and Vicinity Consult

LOUIS P. MILLER, Realtor
Post Road, Larchmont, N. Y. Tel. 685

ONSET, MASS.— For sale, 7-room furnished cottage; modern improvements; also one-room cottage in rear; no agents. Apply P. O. Box 173.

DESK SPACE

505 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY
Vanderbilt 2607
Mail and telephone address.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Morning hours in large, attractively furnished office, 33 West 42 Street; telephone Longacre 6849.

OFFICE SPACE

NEW YORK CITY, 62 West 51st—Parlor floor, exclusive business; also furnished apartment. Phone Circle 1365.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Attractive upper apt. in new duplex house, 5 rooms and shower bath; piazza opening off living room; shrubbery; owner on premises daily after 10 a. m. Phone Bowdoin 1062-R.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—2 beautiful suites at 45 and 47 Mason Terrace; 6-7-8 rooms, 2 baths and sun porches; at reduced rentals. Aspinwall 3572. Apply at Suite 1, 45 Mason Street.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—To let, 7-room apartment; perfect condition; rent reasonable. 88 Park St. Apply before 9 a. m. Tel. Kenmore 0484.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
WHITEFIELD HALL
19 GARDEN STREET

Just across the Common from Harvard Square, convenient to Harvard and Radcliffe Colleges, Christian Science church, and subway; fireproof construction; hotel service and public cafe; housekeeping suites, 2-6 rooms with 1 and 2 baths, 2 elevators, refrigeration, individual incinerators, fireplaces, spacious closets, etc. Furnished suites with service if desired. A few suites available in adjoining buildings, Mather Court, Concord Hall, Lexington Hall, 2-8 rooms, 1-3 baths, dining room, kitchen, and full housekeeping arrangements. Apply GEORGE E. SAUNDERS, Mgr., 3A Concord Ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. University 2263.

NEW YORK—Greenwich Village, 300 West 12th Street, two blocks from Seventh Ave. subway station; new fireproof building, six story elevator, unfurnished apartments, 1-2-3 rooms; kitchens, kitchenettes; immediate possession; rent $90 to $115. Superintendent on premises, Chelsea 10436 or agents, J. D. ROBILOTTO, 194 West 4th St.

TO LET

Lower apartment, 20 Hopkins Road, Arlington, Mass. $75. Tel. Arlington 1007-M.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS WANTED

NEW YORK—Three young people desire comfortable, tastefully furnished apartment; easy access Grand Central and Lexington Subway. Box C-37, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

TO LET—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 61 West 82nd St.—Near parks, museums, 81st St. "L" Station; five minutes 42nd St.; offers perfect homes to permanent dwellers; ideal bachelor suites, and two-room kitchenette apartments, exquisitely furnished; lease includes maid service; free radio; giving refined, economic living; all conveniences; $1200-$1560.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—For tourists, transients, 2-room suite with bath, 15 minutes from Wall St., near both subways. 853 President St.; Sterling 4565.

BOOKS WANTED

SELL your books of all kinds for cash to WILLIAM L. TUTIN, 49 Irving St., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. University 7857-W.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

BROOKLINE, Mass., 136 Pleasant St., Suite 2—Henry F. Miller $1350 Baby Grand Piano for sale; sell for $750; slightly used; call forenoons or evenings.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines.

REAL ESTATE

Dean Poage & Co.
610 MERCANTILE LIBRARY BLDG.
Cincinnati | Tel. Valley 772 Main 43

TO LET—FURNISHED

SAN FRANCISCO, Cornelia Hotel Apartments, 641 O'Farrell St., Downtown—2, 3 and 4 rooms furnished, steam heat, hot water, elevator and office service; $55 to $85 per month or weekly rates.

LEASES

WE HAVE parties owning ground exceptionally well located, willing to erect a 50 to 500-room hotel or apartment building for lessee.

LUTHER T. MAYO, Inc.
BUILDERS SINCE 1912
Black Bldg. Los Angeles, Calif.

HELP WANTED—MEN

APPLICATIONS from those desiring to serve in steward's department at Sanatorium are always welcome for consideration; at present a bus man is wanted to remove soiled dishes from dining room, etc. Write Manager, 910 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WE are direct importers of art jewelry and leather novelties and require individual women sales representatives, full or part time, in all communities; prices of goods within the reach of all; consignments of stock sent; no expense incurred; unusually liberal terms offered. E. ERSKINE HILL, 130 West 42nd St., New York.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

FLORENCE SPENCER—High-grade secretaries, executives, bookkeepers, stenographers, clerks. 2 West 43rd St., N. Y. C. Penn. 0900.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St., Cathedral 3351-8915, New York City.

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Men and Women Applicants
Cortlandt 2353-2362 200 Broadway, N. Y. C.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 1315.

IDA M. FOX—PERSONNEL SERVICE
Office Positions for Men and Women
256 Broadway, N.Y.C., Rm. 1308 Barclay 3657

HELP WANTED

COUPLE for country home near Stamford, Conn.; must be home loving woman for cooking, etc.; man for gardening, knowledge of driving helpful; give full particulars as to experience, salary, religion. Box W-49, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED—MEN

SALESMEN (TWO) WANTED—With experience in printing industry; Christian Scientists preferred; kindly apply by mail. N. E. H. Hubbard & Co., 150 Nassau St., New York.

YOUNG MAN for wrapping and shipping bundles and general office duties; Christian Scientist preferred; salary $18.00 to start; opportunity. N. E. H. HUBBARD & CO., 150 Nassau St., New York City.

BOY WANTED—About 16, general work, errands, etc.; must be ambitious and willing; Christian Scientist preferred; a real opportunity; salary $12.00 to start. N. E. H. HUBBARD & CO., 150 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Christian Scientist preferred, to do housework on farm and be companion for young girl. Write MISS VESTELLA WHIPPLE, Woonsocket, R. I., R. F. D. 1.

ASHLAND AGENCY, 302 5th Ave., N. Y. C. —Bookkeepers, stenographers, typists, file clerks; beginners, experienced.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER—Small house, 3 in family. A. H. WILSON, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

LADY WISHES to meet woman giving spare time for light duties. Write BENEDICT, 1400 Broadway, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED TEACHER of English, degrees from Smith College and Harvard University, desires position as instructor or department head in senior high or junior college, or as supervisor of junior and senior high English work; excellent recommendations. Reply to Box L-41, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City, or telephone Hillcrest 5403-R, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER, German, 38, excellent home cook, clean, competent, executive; can order as well as prepare meals; take full charge apartment; excellent references. Brooklyn, N. Y. Main 7527. 7-10 evenings.

AS COMPANION—Desire to be of use in any position of trust; experienced with those needing care; go anywhere. Box M-291, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

EXPERIENCED attendant companion. Telephone Adirondack 1890 before 12 or write MISS HELENE, 847 St. Nicholas Ave., N. Y. C.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—A lodging house of 12 rooms, 2 baths, kitchenette; terms right. 221 Newbury Street, Boston.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING, remodelling; high-class workmanship, satisfaction guaranteed; designing, draping, pattern making, thorough individual instruction, practical dressmaking, $1 per lesson. MISS LILY HANCOCK, 608 West 180th St., New York City.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Dresses altered, shirts repaired, slip covers made, at your home if preferred; carry electric sewing machine. C. ZIMMERMAN, 134 Drake Ave.

HAIRDRESSING

HARVARD BARBER SHOP, Maurice L. Kornberg, Prop., 23A Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Marcelling a specialty.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

HOUSE and window cleaning, painting and decorating. THOMAS G. TAYLOR, 167 West 133rd Street, New York. Morningside 0233.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls, bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 8053.

MOVING AND STORAGE

J. J. MARTIN
Movers and Packers

PACKING — SHIPPING — STORAGE
WEEKLY trips between NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA and INTERMEDIATE POINTS, goods insured in transit. 4160 Washington St., Boston; Parkway 0180.

HOUSE to House moving our specialty. Load wanted to Washington, Pittsburgh, Detroit or en route. Return loads. Reasonable rates. A. J. NICHOLSON, 77 Stoughton, Dorchester, Mass. Col. 2768.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

FOR SALE—Dining room, 10-piece, walnut; call evenings and Saturday afternoon. LINK, 545 W. 148th, New York City.

PERSONAL SERVICE

ADVERTISING COPY, layout, direct mail planning, especially to local advertisers. F. SADDLER, Box 57, Mt. Lakes, N. J.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMAN—Internationally known organization offers opportunity for one or two men to sell specialized line in New York City; only men of either sales or executive, experience considered, as business requires calling on executives; state age, experience, etc., by letter to Box R-21, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study, and recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Home for those needing care. ELIZABETH A. GEHR, 21 E. Evergreen Ave., Youngstown, O., Phone 3-5973

COUNTRY BOARD

DODGE INN

A homelike place, good food, clean comfortable rooms. In the beautiful Shawangunk Mts. $18 per week. 1-room cottage for four, $15 each, meals included; also large tent for young men or boys. MRS. E. E. AVERY, Rock Hill, N. Y., Box 1.

Local Classified

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ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Lady wishes to share with another lady a 3-room furnished hotel suite; near church; Christian Scientist preferred. Box M-295, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 340 Commonwealth Ave.—Sunny rooms can be seen at any time; price reasonable. Tel. Back Bay 0091.

BOSTON—Clean, comfortable, pleasant rooms in elevator suite; large closets; good air and light. Apply at Suite 45, Hotel Westland, 2 Westland Ave.

BOSTON—Nicely furnished rooms in well-arranged apartment; good location. 114 Hemenway St., Suite 1; tel. Copley 6154-M.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—To rent, furnished, a sunny room, three windows, in private home; business woman; Christian Scientist preferred. Box M-298, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Pleasant room in private home in Brookline Hills section; convenient to trolleys and trains. Regent 7099-R.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Two comfortably furnished double rooms in well kept house near both subways; 15 minutes to Wall St.; choice neighborhood. 205 Berkeley Place. Nevins 1991.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Large, airy room, private home; hot water heat; business lady preferred. Tel. Porter 3613-M after 6 p. m.

HARTFORD, CONN. — Nicely furnished room near bath; $5. Phone 2-4508. EDITH PRUTTING, 153 Homestead Ave.

N. Y. C., Hudson View Gardens, W 183rd St.—Elevator apartment; large, well-furnished room, suitable for two young business men; breakfasts if desired. MRS. HOLDEN, D-41, Billings 6200.

N. Y. C.—Well furnished large front room, all conveniences; subway or elevated. Call evenings 126 W. 91st (2-E).

N. Y. C., 510 W. 112—Sunny outside room for business man or woman; private home; convenient transportation; $10. SWEET.

N. Y. C., 200 Claremont Ave., Apt. 44—Large single room; Broadway subway; Riverside Drive. Columbia. Morningside 0211.

N. Y. C. (70th St.), 225 West End Ave.—Newly decorated room adjoining bath, elevator apartment. Phone Endicott 5289; SIMPSON.

NEW YORK, 102 West 75th—Artistic, quiet, single, double room; lavatory adjoining bath; refined home; elevator. Apartment 55.

NEW YORK CITY, Broadway and 83d St.—Attractive rooms, southern exposure. High-class apartment. Tel. Endicott 3248. WILSON.

NEW YORK CITY, 58 Central Park West (4-N)—Very desirable living quarters for gentlemen; single, double rooms. Trafalgar 9689.

NEW YORK CITY, 308 West 94th—Large, attractive room, twin beds, lavatory, adjoining bath; reasonable; excellent locality. Triggs.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., 424 Seventh St.—Transients may secure large sunny rooms in harmonious atmosphere. Phone 2878; private garage.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., 433 So. 45 St.—Very desirable living quarters for gentleman or business people; single, double rooms. Woodland 1041.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 290 Alexander St.—Pleasant furnished rooms, all conveniences; permanent and transient guests. Stone 6180-R.

ROOMS WANTED

NEW YORK CITY—Young man wishes to share apartment with young man. Box L-42, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

ROOMS AND BOARD

THE FORBES
51-53 West 69th Street, New York City
Something different—rooms with character—excellent table; near church. Susquehanna 1319.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

NEW YORK CITY—Woman school teacher wishes room and board on upper West Side. G. SCOTT, 2528 Broadway.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

House-in-the-Pines
Established 1905
16 Fusting Ave., Catonsville, Md.
Near Baltimore
A home for those desiring rest and care. Highly recommended.
Catonsville 333
MARYLAND STATE LICENSE

Tenacre
PRINCETON, N. J.
Rest home of refinement, attractively appointed; experienced care if needed; illustrated booklet upon request. Tel. 755. New Jersey State License.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES WANTED

WANTED—Camp at Canobie Lake, N. H., for this week-end; respectable family party. Phone Regent 5528 (Brookline, Mass.)

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

For Savings Bank SERVICE in Bridgeport Use

THE MECHANICS AND FARMERS SAVINGS BANK

"The Bank With the Chime Clock"

4½% Paid on Deposits

BRAUNFIELD *Millinery*
1215 MAIN STREET
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
SOLEIL felts and velours in new styles and colorings. Moderately priced.

Daily Freight Service between New York City and Southern New England
THE HEGEMAN TRANSFER and LIGHTERAGE TERMINAL, INC.
1026 North Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.

Hastings Corset Shoppe
1026 MAIN STREET
Opposite Kresge
Short Corsettes, Girdles, Bandeaux for the School Girl

F. W. BEHRENS, Inc.
CHOICE MEATS, PROVISIONS
VEGETABLES, ETC.
192 FAIRFIELD AVENUE

THE SPINNING WHEEL
REDDING RIDGE
(State Road between Bridgeport and Danbury)
LUNCHEON—TEA—DINNER
Telephone Redding 67

WATKINS ART STORE
48 CANNON STREET
We have moved to our new store and invite you to look over our beautiful new selections.

ELIZABETH F. TURNEY
REAL ESTATE SERVICE
592 Warren Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

EDWARD E. BURSEY
Painting and Decorating
Foreign and Domestic Wall Paper
Estimates cheerfully submitted.
716 Wood Avenue — Barnum 1621

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT
(Continued)

BRIDGEPORT

Steiger Poole Company
MAIN AND FAIRFIELD

BROADCLOTH PRINTS and PLAID BLOOMER DRESSES
$2.95
For Juniors—7 to 10 Years
Smart colors and combinations—very well made—with white collars and cuffs—daintily hand embroidered.

Read's
Fall Millinery
$4.95
Soleils, velours and felts with crowns, slashed, tucked or with inserts of contrasting material. There are many copies of French models, these may be had in the newest Autumn colors, Navy, black, brown, tawny birch, copper leaf and monkey skin.
Third floor.

HOWLAND'S
The Astral Patent Oxford-Tie
is Fifth Avenue's Smartest Shoe
$10
Astrabac has a soft finish and lacks the harsh brilliancy of Patent Leather. In the Oxford-Tie with its snug fitting two-eyelet side lace, Astrabac in the Gunmetal shade is used for the back and Black Lizard Skin for the vamp.
MAIN FLOOR

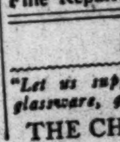
MEIGS & CO.
INCORPORATED
BOYS' FALL SUITS for School Days
Boys like good clothes as well as older fellows and they'll enjoy school days a great deal more if well togged out. Meigs' Suits for Boys are styled and tailored in the manner of our men's clothes.
Four-Piece Knicker Suits For Lads of 7 to 18,
$8.50, $9.50, $12.50 upward

Olga Woodhull
Broad Street, near Fairfield Ave.
The three-piece Sports Ensemble is smart as it is practical. Developed in either Knitted Fabric, Tweed, or Velveteen. Priced from 25.00 upward according to material.

THOMPSON'S
Apparel Shop
Exclusive Models in GOWNS, FURS and WRAPS
Watson Bldg. — 985 Main St.
Phone Noble 4729

Quality Apparel for Men, Boys and Children at Moderate Prices
J. Johnson & Sons

G. W. Fairchild & Sons Inc.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
Jewelry and Silverware of Exceptional Merit, Priced Most Reasonably
Main at Arcade — BRIDGEPORT

BESSE SYSTEM CO., Bridgeport, Conn.
Outfitters of Men and Boys.
SHOES for Men, Women and Children
FOSTER-BESSE CO.


HENRY C. REID & SON
Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry
Fine Repairing — 1134 Broad Street

BRISTOL

"Let us supply your needs in china, glassware, gifts and kitchen utensils"
THE CHINA & GIFT SHOP
130 Main Street, Bristol, Conn.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

GREENWICH

Miss ESTHER HAMILTON
Secretarial Work of All Kinds
1 West Elm Street — Tel. 2666

DORA EDDY LANZA
TEACHER OF PIANO
Studio: 275 Field Point Road, Greenwich
Accompanist — Tel. Greenwich 1511

HARTFORD

HATS and CAPS
Downing & Fitzgerald
366 ASYLUM STREET

PROMPT and EFFICIENT ELECTRICAL SERVICE
HARRY D. HITCHCOCK
45 Preston Street — Phone 3-5765

DOROTHY RACHEL BERRY
Teacher of Piano
695 Farmington Ave. — 4-4719

PRINTING THAT SELLS
We co-operate in the production of that kind.
Phone 2-7016
HUNTER PRESS
302 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.

HANAN SHOES for MEN and WOMEN
Distinctive Hosiery
JAMES LAWRENCE AND SON
197 Trumbull Street

559 MAIN — Beroth Bread Shop — 1123 MAIN

WEST HILL GROCERY
765 Farmington Avenue

INSURANCE PROTECTION AND SERVICE
ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
Judd Building — 75 Pearl St.
Phone 2-9882

MERIDEN

Exclusive Styles *and* Colorings *in the new*
Mallory Hats
for Fall
$6, $7.50 and $10
Other Good Hats $3.45 and $5
Suits, Shirts and Neckwear, too
Besse-Boynton Store
21 Colony St. — Phone 170

A. S. THOMAS and COMPANY
MERIDEN, CONN.
Specialize On
Draperies, Curtains, Window Shades, Awnings and Interior Decorating

Besse System Co.
SUMMER STYLES
STRAW HATS, CAPS, SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, GOLF PANTS, GOLF HOSE
Men's, Women's and Children's
SHOES
BESSE BOYNTON STORE
21 COLONY STREET — Phone 170

A. F. AUSTIN
THE CLOTHIER
Quality Merchandise
Popular Prices
Clothing—Hats—Furnishings
COLONY STREET

BIRCH'S
The Laundry of Service and Quality
WE DO DRY CLEANING
123 Colony — Phone 1287

Convey Specialty Shop
DRESSES — COATS
121½ West Main Street — Phone 204

HOUSEHOLD EXPENSE BOOKS
Itemized and good for a year.
35c
JEPSON'S BOOKSTORE

THE CHERNIACK CO.
FURRIERS and WOMAN'S OUTFITTERS

YELLOW CAB
Unequalled in Safety, Promptness and Low Rates
314 PHONE 314

BULLARD FOWLER and LA PLACE
Meriden's New Furniture Store
75-79 West Main Street

BROWN SHOE CO.
EMERSON & WHITNEY, Prop.
Shoes—Hosiery—Service
43 COLONY STREET

QUALITY MEAT
Cooked Food and Home-Made Pastry
Free Delivery
M. W. BOOTH
48 E. Main Street — Phone 562

MATRIX SHOES
Comfortably fit the bottom of your foot
BROWN'S BOOT SHOP
Room 101, COLONY BUILDING

ROBBINS & DISBROW
Electrical Contractors
14 Linsley Ave. — Phone 1229

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

MERIDEN
(Continued)

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware—Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 South Colony Street Phone 550

WILLIAM G. RACKER
FLORIST and LANDSCAPE GARDENER
OLD COLONY ROAD Phone 1893

MIDDLETOWN

THE VERMONT
Meals at All Hours
Special Luncheon at Noon
Special Chicken Dinner Sunday, $1.50
120 Washington Street Phone 1891

SNYDER'S TAXI SERVICE
Packard Sedans Marmon Limousines
TELEPHONE 1022
DAY OR NIGHT
OFFICE IN R. R. STATION
A. VACCA, Proprietor

Club Parchment
A fine grade writing paper, in white or gray. Large double or single sheets, pound box 65c. Envelopes 35c package of 25.
HAZEN'S BOOKSTORE

HALL'S MUSIC SHOP
"Everything in Music"
RADIOS
275 Main Street Next to P. O.

EMPIRE DYEING and CLEANING CO.
Anything in Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing and Repairing
283 Main Street, or cor. William & Broad
Phone 2616 or 378

NEW HAVEN

"The Johnson Special"
A Real
White Oxford SHIRT
COLLAR ATTACHED AND NECKBAND
$1.95
3 for $5.75
J. JOHNSON & SONS
"The Live Store"
85-89 CHURCH STREET

The Mechanics Bank
72 Church Street
COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS
1824—A Century of Service—1924

Arch Preserver Shoes
for MEN and WOMEN
EMERSON-DARBY, Inc.
956 Temple Street

Wilcox's Pier Restaurant
A large Shore Restaurant serving excellent Meat and Sea Food Orders
For Reservations phone West 208
(New Haven Exchange)
SAVIN ROCK, WEST HAVEN, CONN

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
Orange Street at Elm
Furniture Rugs—Draperies

The Cafeteria
THE LONGLEY COMPANY
187 ORANGE STREET
Open Week Days
7 to 10 a. m., 11 to 2 p. m., 5 to 7:30 p. m.
Telegraph Delivery Everywhere

Coombs FLOWER SHOPS
"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
970 Chapel Street

"LEE TIRES"
Vulcanizing—Battery Service
Gas—Oil—Greasing
RALPH J. WELTER
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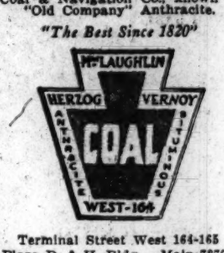

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DAILY FEATURES

World's Press

STUDYING EGGS

San Francisco Chronicle: The government bureau of standards has ascertained definitely how much pressure it takes to break an egg shell. The problem is one which has engaged the interest of scientists, lecturers, street orators and hamfatters since the days of Columbus. In recent years the question has been more academic than practical. Most people who wanted to break eggs found it was not difficult to do if they had the proper tools, a caulker's mallet being preferred to a blacksmith's maul because it induced deftness.

But the question has retained its scholarly interest, being a sort of scientific phantom, like the pi proposition. At last, however, Uncle Sam has come to the rescue and the problem is solved. It takes just 51 pounds to break an egg.

Dallas News: The coal strike is still on. If anything, it is stiller than on.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: It is fitting that the wife of the Secretary of Labor should have known how the unemployment problem might be solved—and the world, incidentally made a happier place to live in.

Seeing that her husband was speaking too long at a meeting in Philadelphia, Mrs. Davis sent up a note to the rostrum commanding him to stop. Mr. Davis obediently "cast aside the remaining pages of his manuscript, swept into a peroration and in 60 seconds ended his address."

If all the wives of all public speakers were like Mrs. Davis and all public speakers like the Secretary, what a demand there would be for labor to clean up the discarded pages!

Dallas News: Saving is not an act—it is a habit.

THREE GREAT PLANS

Economic Review: Three scientific schemes, already well on their way to practical realization, have recently been disclosed to the general public. The first is the proposed German plan for long-distance gas transmission; the second is the development of the synthetic nitrogen industry; the third is the commercial production of fuel oil from coal. All these schemes have more than a passing interest, and their possible economic importance is very great.

THE MONITOR READER

1. How many eggs does the world eat?—*Random Ramblings.*
2. How many languages and dialects are there in the world?—*World's Press.*
3. How should one conserve the pleasures of reading?—*Home Forum.*
4. How many radio stations are to be linked Sept. 21?—*Radio Page.*
5. Have the dry ships proved popular?—*Editorial.*
6. What is M. Clemenceau's estimate of war books?—*Sayings.*

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN YESTERDAY'S MONITOR

What They Say

JOHN COOLIDGE: "Father means what he says."

CHARLES G. DAWES: "A Vice-President is bothered by nothing. He has no work."

CHARLES A. LINDBERGH: "The pioneering (of aviation) is over, but the perfecting is yet to be done."

P. A. BEST: "However big an amalgamation may be, the personal factor still reigns supreme, for unless there are men of character behind the whole thing the public will gain no advantage."

A Thought for Today

THE best teachers of humanity are the lives of great men. —*C. H. Fowler*

In Lighter Vein

UNNECESSARY EXPLANATIONS

Two fellows were standing in the lobby of a downtown hotel. One was wearing knickers, and the other didn't know anything about golf either.—*Chicago Daily News.*

—Bystander

Producer (to super, and pointing to rope spanning abyss over which star has to climb): "Just hop across that rope and make sure it's hitched up safe at the other end!"

ON THE HOOF ANYHOW

An English professor in a college in Siam was teaching the natives to translate their language into English. He gave them in Siamese the following line from an old hymn: 'I was a wandering sheep."

When the results were turned in they read, "I was a traveling mutton."

ONE CONSOLATION

"Yes, sir, I spent £5000 on my daughter's education, and now she's gone and married a fellow with £300 a year. What d'you think of that?"

"Oh, well, it's 6 per cent on your money!"—*London Opinion.*

IMPATIENT

Bobby: "Is my dinner ready, mother?"

Mother: "Not yet, dear, it's only half cooked."

Bobby: "Well, can't I have the half that's cooked?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1927 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Progress in American Schools

THE public and private schools of the United States have reopened or are now in process of doing so, and their vast concourse of pupils is on the threshold of another year of preparation for future citizenship. Some contemplation of the size of this effort in behalf of a progressive democracy both in its material aspects and its intangible implications is valuable just now for the youth themselves, their teachers, their parents and the authorities, both public and private, who plan and supervise the huge machinery of American elementary education.

Figures furnished by the Bureau of Education of the Interior Department at Washington give hints of the material proportions of the Nation's schools. More than 27,000,000 boys and girls, the bureau estimates, are enrolled in the schools or are preparing to be so enrolled. Of these 4,000,000 are in public high schools and 21,000,000 in lower grades of schools supported by the people. To these should be added 2,000,000 children in private elementary schools and 250,000 students in private high schools.

It will cost $2,000,000,000, a sum equal to one-ninth of the total debt of the United States, to provide educational courses and facilities for the 25,000,000 pupils in the public schools for the year, this enormous amount being raised by state and municipal taxation. A goodly proportion of this sum will go for salaries for the 800,000 teachers in the public schools. The public school property of the country is valued at about $5,000,000,000.

In view of the enormous amount of the country's resources invested in its educational machine, the number of the youth for which the great sum is expended, and the importance of the whole operation to the Nation's welfare, it is proper to consider whether the machinery is run in the best manner possible and whether it is being developed to ever higher levels of efficiency. All who look back at the schools of the country as they were twenty, thirty and forty years ago can find many reasons for hopefulness and even optimism on these points. Illuminating testimony of this kind is given by Cornelia S. Adair, recently elected as president of the National Education Association. She says:

> Compare the schools attended by our grandfathers with those which are opening their doors again this month. Grandfather went to school in a building with improper lighting and ventilation. Today school buildings are the best examples of architectural beauty in most communities. Grandfather's teachers had limited training. The teachers who greet your children this month will be men and women whose training ranges from normal school graduation to advanced college degrees. Three hundred thousand of them have been in summer schools this year receiving new ideas and inspiration for the tasks which they enjoy.
>
> The curriculum offered to your boys and girls this month is the result of intensive study by men and women who are experts in the work of developing children to fill their places in society. The teacher can do his work successfully only as he receives proper co-operation from fathers and mothers. We teachers want to know the parents better. We want them to come to our classrooms and talk with us about their children, because those children are our first interest as well as theirs.

If the progress indicated by Miss Adair can be maintained and if the ideas she expresses can be put into actual operation by the 800,000 public school teachers, the great educational investment of the country would seem to be sure to return substantial value to the people. The chief menace to this happy result lies in a direction sharply pointed out by the recent convention of the National Education Association in a resolution warning the country against encroachment of "politics" on the proper functioning of the schools. If parents will, as they can, make sure that this danger is averted and if they will co-operate freely with the teachers in the training of the Nation's coming executives, the future of both the schools and the country will be assured.

The Boundaries in Central Europe

NO RECENT political development of international importance has received so much attention in the Balkan press as the campaign of several influential Italian and English newspapers to bring about an alteration of the boundaries in central and southeast Europe. Rumanian and Jugoslav political and journalistic circles have expressed, and continue to manifest, their vehement and even bellicose opposition to any such attempt, while Bulgaria looks with equanimity but hearty sympathy on the matter. She does not forget that she was once an ally of Hungary, in whose behalf powerful groups in Rome and London have started their treaty revision propaganda, and she feels fortunate that at present she also is looked upon with favor by prominent statesmen in England and Italy. She is in the rare position of being able to felicitate her defeated ally of yesterday without offending her former powerful enemies.

The Bulgarian point of view is that any treaty revision in any place cannot but work to her advantage, since the first essential step is to dissipate the opinion, held in certain important places, that the whole structure of the peace treaties is sacred and inviolable. She believes that if any stone in the edifice is removed the whole pile may gradually or rapidly fall.

There are two recent events which intensify Bulgaria's desire for treaty revision. The first is that a large number of Bulgarian students from that part of Macedonia, incorporated in Jugoslavia and called Belgrade, South Serbia, have recently been imprisoned by the Serbian authorities and are reported to have suffered severe treatment at their hands.

Another occurrence that has distressed the Bulgarians is that a large number of the 185,000 Bulgarians in South Dobruja, a rich territory formerly part of Bulgaria but annexed by Rumania in 1919, are being deprived of some of their lands, which is passing into the possession of the state, to be given to officials and colonists. Any landowner holding more than thirteen acres must give up a third of his property so as to receive a permanent deed for the rest. The matter has been pending for a long time, but at last the authorities are beginning to take over many of the Bulgarian fields.

The villagers plowed their ground, purchased seeds, sowed it, tended the crops and brought them to fruition. Then, just as they were ready to gather the grain into their barns, local officials laid hands on the fields and took possession of the wheat, rye and barley. This impresses the victims and their fellow countrymen as an administrative caprice utterly without justification, and has made them feel that Rumania is exceedingly unjust to the Bulgarian minorities.

The vigorous support which the press of Rome and Italy is giving to the aspirations of the Hungarian minorities gives the Bulgarians hope that the whole minority question may be raised in circles competent to bring about its solution. The Government of Bulgaria is taking no part in the debate, but is preserving a friendly attitude toward all her neighbors.

The Voice of the Irish People

PROPORTIONAL representation is to be tested again by the elections which take place today in the Irish Free State. For the third time since the Constitution went into effect, in 1922, there is to be an appeal to public opinion. The immediate question to be answered is whether President Cosgrave will secure a preponderance in the Legislature that will permit him and his Government to carry on. The larger question is whether the present electoral law, which provides for proportional representation—that is, the single transferable vote—will again be under fire and possibly modified. The issue to be decided goes to the organization of the state as well as to the personalities of the Cabinet that is to govern the country. Students of electoral methods the world over are interested in the question of whether the results will enable a cabinet definitely to control the Legislature.

Three elections in four years is rather more than the usual proportion in a country which has parliamentary government. Indeed, it would be more accurate to say, four elections in five years. Proportional representation was used in Ireland in 1922 to elect a provisional parliament to pass upon the treaty, which had been negotiated between the Free State and the British Government. The election showed a considerable majority for the pro-treaty elements, but it gave little aid either to the advocates or the opponents of the Hare system—that is, to a system of polling and of counting which will give the various groups of opinion in a country representation in almost exact proportion to their numerical strength. The treaty and anti-treaty factions entered into a pact for "an agreed election with a view of forming a Government which will have the confidence of the whole country." There was opposition in about three-fourths of the constituencies, but the election did, nevertheless, show a considerable majority for the pro-treaty elements. Both the advocates and opponents of proportional representation have argued that the results were favorable to their case. The treaty was ratified, but with the merits of the electoral system inconclusively demonstrated.

The first regular election under the new Constitution was held on June 27, 1923. The Government polled 411,000 out of a total vote of 1,055,000. It secured 60 out of 147 seats in the Legislature. These results, as is evident, were proportional, but the Cabinet governed only on sufferance of the opposition. The second election held in June, 1927, resulted in some losses by the Government and some gains by Mr. de Valera's party. Labor also became stronger. The Government secured 46 seats, Labor 22, the Farmers 11, the Redmonites 8, and the Independents 14. The pro-treaty total was 101. The anti-treaty total was 51. So far as governing the country was concerned, however, President Cosgrave could not count on the support of all the pro-treaty representatives. On a vote of lack of confidence last month, the Government was saved by the Speaker's casting vote. Following two successful by-elections, therefore, the Government decided to dissolve and to listen again to the voice of the people.

That voice will be expressed proportionately but the hope is that it will now be expressed decisively. Under-representation of a minority is sometimes considered to be preferable to proportionality. The advocates of the Hare system can point to the results of the Irish elections as giving each group the number of members of Parliament that the strength of the group warranted. It may also be said that the elections have shown pro-treaty sentiment, and have eliminated the vagarious results of single member constituencies with the majority in Parliament being exactly the opposite of the majority in the country. On the other hand, peoples and politicians are anxious for a government that can positively govern. The opposition can be depended upon to keep it from courses that are extreme or are contrary to public opinion.

A majority in the Legislature, even though accidental and inequitable, may therefore be considered preferable to proportionality, which is synonymous with indecision and weakness. This is the chief question which the advocates of proportional representation must answer, and if the result of today's Irish elections are indecisive, the answer will be more difficult. It will matter little that in countries like France, single member constituencies have frequently resulted in no majority in the Legislature. Unless the Irish elections give a comfortable majority to a Government, proportional representation will be under fire.

The Régime in Greece

LITTLE weight is likely to be attached to the report that the ex-King of Greece intends to finance a campaign for a change of government at Athens. That the ex-King would consider it his duty to return to Greece if recalled by an overwhelming demand on the part of the people is undoubtedly the case. It is also a fact that there is a strong sentiment in Greece in favor of a monarchy, which is counterbalanced by an equally strong sentiment in favor of the present republican form of government. The comparative strength of the radical Royalists and radical Republicans is hard to estimate, though each party loudly proclaims itself to have an "overwhelming majority."

It is safe to say that the only overwhelming majority in Greece today consists of the conservative element that is determined to put an end to the internal dissensions of the past thirteen years, dissensions attributed largely to the machinations of other European powers. All political factions in Greece are aware that the people will tolerate no action that could possibly lead to a breach of the peace. Burdened by years of warfare and internal strife and absorbed in the care of 1,500,000 refugees cast upon their shores, the Greek people have an earnest desire for peace, both beyond and within their frontiers. They have so advised their political leaders, and in the opinion of well-informed students of Balkan politics are prepared to eliminate any politicians who fail to heed their behest.

Commercial Attachés and Consuls

BY ISSUING an executive order defining the rules of precedence as to the relative standing of commercial attachés and consular officers, President Coolidge has removed from the scene of controversy a question which on several occasions has been of more or less annoyance as it concerned the foreign service of the Government. As a matter of fact, for the first time in thirty years the officials concerned in the new order know exactly the status of affairs, and while all may not consider themselves particularly advanced by the President's decision, there is no question that some established rule was necessary in order to have the diplomatic and consular service function as effectively as possible.

As between officers of the State Department and those of the Department of Commerce, consuls now take precedence over commercial attachés, and the latter rank with, but after, military and naval attachés. It has frequently been the case that the work of the commercial attaché, functioning in a consular district in which there is no diplomatic mission, and the work of the consul proper have overlapped, and that, in consequence, some confusion as to authority has arisen. The executive order of the President is expected to clear the atmosphere of any misinterpretations.

It is, of course, especially at ceremonies and receptions, where the members of the diplomatic mission take individual positions, that exact rules of precedence become of consequence. Foreign governments are furnished lists for inclusion in their diplomatic lists, and the register of the Department of State also shows the exact positions to be taken by the officials of the United States on stated occasions.

It would seem that whatever is likely to improve the foreign service of the United States in this age of trade relations between nations must directly advance the business interests of the respective countries abroad. Important as is the place occupied by the commercial attaché, still the regular consular officer is perhaps even more intimately associated with the people of the district to which he is accredited. The foreign service machinery of the United States cannot be made to run too smoothly. The branch of the Government which, under the capable guidance of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, has done much to invest the Department of Commerce with increased dignity, makes consular posts desirable as steps leading to further diplomatic advancement.

"Pickles Is Pickles"

WHEN a person enters a corner grocery store in America and asks for "a pickle" he expects to get a preserved cucumber. He does not expect to be handed any one of various other articles of pickled food such as clives, onions, beets or pig's feet. At what period in history did the word "pickle" become associated almost exclusively with cucumbers?

Perhaps cucumbers were the first article of food to be pickled and therefore in their pickled state became generally known as "pickles." It is quite possible that the taste of earlier generations was rather favorable to the pickled cucumber, and that little other pickling was done. At any rate today a "pickle" is a "pickle" and is not to be associated with any of the various other vegetables which "in the course of human events" have undergone the same or similar treatment.

The "pickling season" is on just now in the northern temperate zone of the United States. Great quantities of cucumbers, which the dictionary has the temerity to define as "the oblong succulent fruit of the cucurbitaceous vine," are being dumped into crocks in thousands of cellars. In due time they will have ceased to become cucumbers—whoever heard of a pickled cucumber?—and the cry of "Mama, c'n I have annuver pickle?" will be heard throughout the land.

In the meantime the question as to whether cucumbers are a vegetable or a fruit will have to remain in status quo.

Editorial Notes

In the course of a discussion recently concerning the distribution of so-called medicinal whisky the belief was expressed that it could be bought in every state in the Union. Considerable surprise was manifested when the fact was disclosed that the following states do not permit its sale at all: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Washington and West Virginia.

If more college presidents welcomed the football candidates on the opening of practice, as was the case with Dr. Ralph D. Hetzel of Pennsylvania State College, it is reasonable to believe that there might soon be a much better relationship between the educational and athletic authorities of the big colleges of the country.

One might think that "Bobby" Jones, who holds the world's golf championship, would not need to take any lessons, and yet that is just what he did when preparing under his old tutor for the amateur tournament. Many of us could learn a lesson from the lessons he learned.

A good hay year in the United States is said to be helpful to the prospects of the Democratic Party. But then, the elephant likes hay as well as the donkey.

Will Rapid City now seem a trifle slow?

Chicago—Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow

By JOHN J. FLINN

II

NOTWITHSTANDING the glorious spectacle which Chicago was able to present in Jackson Park and along the Midway Plaisance in 1893—a spectacle never before approached in completeness and splendor, and never equaled since, much less surpassed—it was generally recognized at the time, as it has been ever since, that the most interesting exhibit it had to offer the thousands, tens of thousands, and hundreds of thousands who flocked to it from all parts of the globe in the World's Fair year was Chicago itself.

This marvelous city had been for a generation at least so advertised throughout the American and all other continents that a large percentage of its guests in the year named were familiar with its outstanding historical points; but even those acquainted with its unparalleled progress were surprised and amazed by what they saw.

Although the world had been hearing of Chicago and its tremendous growth from the close of the American Civil War, it did not and could not realize what all this really meant until detailed news of the conflagration of October 8-9, 1871, had been collected and reported.

Then it learned that not merely a western town of small or mean pretensions had been practically wiped out by fire within twenty-four hours, but that this conflagration had destroyed the most important sections of a substantially and beautifully built city. Much had been said in depreciation of Chicago by its critics long before this catastrophe occurred.

Numerous attempts had been made to belittle it, its growth, and the manner of its growth, by people who either could not or would not account for or credit the phenomenon behind its prosperity on reasonable or rational grounds. They would not, or could not, see, that is, that Chicago occupied a geographical position in the United States which invited and would eventually attract and control a large proportion of the Nation's industry, commerce and wealth.

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The census of 1870 gave the city a population of 298,977, or 189,717 in excess of the population of 1860—considerably more than a quarter of a million in excess of the population of 1840, the first census taken after its incorporation. These figures of themselves spoke eloquently and impressively of the tremendous progress made within three decades.

There had been a prolonged absence of rain throughout the entire Northwest during the early weeks of the autumn of 71. Everything in town and country was dry as tinder. An undercurrent of uneasiness existed in public thought because of this condition in a section that at intervals throughout the past had suffered great loss from conflagrations, as a consequence largely of inadequate supply of moisture.

Many destructive forest fires had occurred in the Northwest, and many destructive fires in Chicago and surrounding communities during the fall of 1871. A fire which largely exhausted the strength and resources of the Chicago Fire Department had occurred in the so-called lumber district of the west side on the night of October 7 of that year.

On the following night an alarm came from the same division of the city, due to an outbreak caused by the upsetting of a small lamp in a barn near the corner of DeKoven and Jefferson streets, a short distance west of the south branch of the river. This spread so rapidly that the first alarm was soon followed by a second and a third, and finally, by a general alarm.

The flames gained headway before the fire department could control them, and were soon devouring everything in their way along the riverside. Crossing the river to the south side, or business district, the fire attacked and consumed blocks of substantial structures before midnight. It raged with constantly increasing fury through the night, and far into the next day, laying waste everything in its path.

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In the early morning hours of October 9 it moved in two mighty columns, one toward the east, the other toward the north, granite warehouses in both the retail and wholesale districts yielding to it as if they were built of paper. Here and there the flames were replenished and reinforced by intervals of timber construction, thereby gaining greater strength for fresh attacks. The wind, which was from the west, increased in violence with the progress of the fire.

Nothing was left standing in the wake of the conflagration. It spread over the once beautiful city with great rapidity, again jumping over the river and into the North Side. Because of innumerable flying embers, driven by the wind, fires were started far in advance of the arrival of either of the main columns; some of the great hotels and business blocks were on fire long before these columns had reached them. In fact, the floating and falling firebrands were held accountable for the rapid destruction that took place north of the river.

Through the frightful night and following day every bridge and every tunnel connecting the three divisions of the city, and particularly those leading in the direction of the prairie and the lake, were crowded with fleeing people, panic-stricken and wildly seeking escape. This stampede was made all the more difficult and dangerous by the fact that every possible vehicle, loaded with the portables of the refugees, confused and impeded the mass of humanity seeking safety in open spaces.

Thousands were driven forward before the impetuous mob toward the outskirts; it was impossible in most cases to reach the West Side, and it has always been difficult to explain how it came to pass that the casualites were so few, although they ran into the thousands. In those parts of the city untouched by the conflagration, homes, halls and churches were promptly thrown open and every means of shelter hospitably extended. Immediately an immense force of volunteer workmen were hauling timber and erecting temporary sheds on the prairie.

The total area burned over on the night of October 8 and through the day of October 9 was nearly three and one-third square miles; the number of buildings destroyed was 17,450, the number of persons rendered homeless was 98,500; the total financial loss exceeded $190,000,000, and the insurance recovered amounted to $44,000,000.

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Perhaps nothing in the entire history of Chicago serves so well to exhibit to the world the indomitable courage of its people as their behavior during and after the great fire of 71. There was hardly an interval between the periods of destruction and reconstruction. As soon as the ruins were cool enough to permit it, the work of clearing them of débris and of rebuilding began.

Meanwhile great numbers of property owners were engaged in the difficult task of locating their properties. The ruin was so general and so complete that all landmarks were wiped out. As soon as ownership of lots could be defined, signs were erected upon them breathing defiance to the element that had caused such havoc, and expressing a pluck that could not be restrained.

On the first annniversary of the great fire large sections of the city had been rebuilt, and rebuilt more substantially and more handsomely than ever. Reconstruction never stopped night or day, from Lake Michigan on the east to Halsted Street on the west, and from Twelfth Street on the south to Fullerton Avenue on the north.

Recollections of these details came crowding back upon the visitors of 1893, but it was difficult, even impossible, to reconcile them with existing conditions. Instead of checking, the so-called catastrophe of 71 had actually accelerated the progress of Chicago. Capital from the East and from Europe lost no time in seeking opportunities of investment in the reconstruction, extension and improvement of the city and its facilities for doing business. Its business people by reason of their integrity as a whole had created a credit at home and abroad which was practically without limit.

The money centers of Europe—London, Paris, Amsterdam, Berlin—the money centers of the United States—New York, Boston, Philadelphia—even St. Louis and Cincinnati, which had long been rivals of Chicago—opened their banks and their purses and vied with one another in rendering substantial assistance to the stricken but recovering city. There was an abundance of money in readiness for the carrying on of every legitimate enterprise.

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Building on a scale beyond anything imagined in the past went ahead without interruption during the remainder of the fall and through the winter of 1871, and this continued throughout all the year of 1872. Population increased by leaps and bounds. Toward the end of the latter year, however, and owing to the immense ingress of workers since the fire, there was an oversupply of labor. Temporarily, at least, Chicago was being overbuilt.

Jay Cook & Co. of Philadelphia, financial backers of the Northern Pacific Railway, failed to meet their obligations. National confidence was shaken. Credit immediately tightented everywhere. Combined reaction from the Civil War, a boom in railroad building and the Chicago fire, with other causes, precipitated an industrial and financial recession. Factories shut down. Banks closed. The money panic of 1873 was on—one of the most disastrous periods of hard times in the history of the Republic set in. Chicago was hard hit.

But the panic did not strike until the city was practically rebuilt. Many of the great buildings it had erected on borrowed money changed ownership in the next few years. Many great enterprises upon which it had entered had to be postponed or abandoned. Mortgages were foreclosed; rents were lowered, expansion ceased, trade lagged, but the tangible improvements that were made following the great fire remained, and the city was better prepared for business than ever before when the good times of which there were symptoms in the Nation's centennial year, returned with the settlement of the great railway strike and its attendant rioting in 1877. Since then, with the exception of the short but country-wide money panic of 1893, from the effects of which Chicago suffered comparatively little, its prosperity has been continuous and extraordinary.

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The Chicago of today eclipses the Chicago of yesterday as completely as the Chicago of tomorrow will eclipse the Chicago of today, not only architecturally, but in every other respect.

From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

ROME

PERHAPS one of the most significant links between the dawn of electricity and the stupendous achievements of modern wireless is represented by the Volta Exhibition at Como, which was opened by the King of Italy last May and which continues to attract a large number of visitors, especially English and American experts. Among the exhibits there is a letter of Alessandro Volta to Father Borletti of Pavia in which the idea of wireless and long-distance communication is clearly outlined. It is dated from Como, April 18, 1777. Volta had not yet discovered his electrical battery, but in this document he announced that by the use of his Leyden bottle at Como he hoped to ignite an inflammable gas placed in a laboratory in Milan.

An interesting department of the exhibition is that devoted to the retrospective show of the electric telegraph, to which various states have contributed. The most primitive specimens resemble the quadrant of a clock, with the letters of the alphabet printed on the edge, and a hand which was directed to the various letters for the transmission of a dispatch. Then came the Morse-telegraph, which represented a great forward step, but which, compared with the latest and most perfect machines, must still be regarded as little more than a toy. The modern type of telegraph machine resembles a typewriter, and is capable of transmitting 2000 signs (500 letters) per minute.

Besides the rapid transmitter is shown the latest invention whereby the transmission of pictures and writing is possible, so that it has become quite common to telegraph a check or a photograph from London, for instance, to Melbourne or New York. The exhibits showing the laying of submarine cables are very interesting, as are those illustrating the history of the telephone from the first apparatus to the perfect automatic instrument. The progress achieved by electricity from the days of Volta to our own time is simply astounding, and may be followed chronologically in this most fascinating exhibition.

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The Italian Futurists, who are among the stanchest supporters of the Fascist movement, have decided to organize a "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Machines," having analogous functions and means to those of the already existing Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. In course of time, we are told, the latter is to be gradually absorbed by the new institution, which, the organizers claim, is actually best suited to the requirements of our age. A committee, naturally composed of prominent Futurists, has already been formed, and at its first meeting in Milan approved the general idea, but has deemed it wiser, at least until such time as the general public can grasp the somewhat complicated problem which they propose to settle, to name the society "Solidarity of Machine Protection." At this meeting Signor Azari, the secretary of the Futurist movement, read a report and referred at length to the great respect that Futurists entertain for machines.

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About a year ago the Government appointed a special commission to inquire into the safety of the Leaning Tower of Pisa. Serious alarm was felt at the continuous inclination of the tower, and apprehension was expressed that the famous tower, whose construction was begun in 1174 and completed two centuries later, would unexpectedly tumble down. According to the experts who have thoroughly examined the tower from top to bottom there is no immediate cause for anxiety, and should the present rate of inclination continue as in former years, its collapse would take place 300 years hence. It has been ascertained that in the last nine years the movement of the seventh story or cornice amounted to nine millimeters or a little more than a third of an inch.

As it is in the interest of Italy to preserve this unique monument, several suggestions have been made to render stable its foundation and to check, as far as it is possible, a further increase to the inclination. The commission has advised an immediate drainage at the base of the tower, as it has been ascertained that the foundations are in bad condition owing to infiltrations of moisture. The proposal to pump up the argillaceous and sandy soil and fill in the void with concrete has been rejected, as tampering with the foundation, it is said, would do more harm than good. Tourists coming to Rome via Turin and Genoa will be interested to know that they can get a good view of the Leaning Tower from the train, a few seconds before they enter the Pisa station.

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At Girgenti, in Sicily, where excavations have been proceeding for some years with funds in large measure furnished by Capt. Alexander Hardcastle, two archaic altars, probably of about 550 B. C., have been unearthed near the Greek temple of Castor and Pollux. The shape of the two altars is not similar, the first being of a square and the second of a circular form; the latter has the exceptionally large diameter of twenty-five feet.